THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, A then the full grain in the ear;"

The Monitor's view

Rerailing the Rhodesia talks

on the track are continuing, even though re- triotic Front leaders, however. sumption of direct black-white talks on Rho- Mr. Smith, meanwhile, has not been idle. He desia's future is not yet assured. Nor can any- has won a green light from his all-white Rhodeone at this stage be certain that if a second sian Front party to go ahead on his own with round of parleying at Geneva takes place, it negotiations with Rhodesian blacks to see if an would be more productive than the previous agreement can be worked out that way. The

What is important, however, is that people try at a negotiated solution. British Foreign freer hand to proceed. Secretary David Owen, for one, has made a commendable contribution in the course of his eight-day safari to Africa, which went beyond the usual consultations. After seeing Prime Minister Ian Smith in South Africa, Dr. Owen pointedly went to Rhodesia too, for an on-thescene look at the situation. Then he sensibly touched base with the black leaders of the socalled "frontline" African states assembled in Luanda, which gave him an opportunity to see President Neto of Angola as well.

That Owen stopover, though brief, was a useful reminder to the five frontline Presidents that there still is an alternative - namely further negotiations - to stepping up black guorrilla attacks on Rhodesia itself. The latter course is strongly advocated by the more radi. warfare cal Zimbabwe nationalists of the Patriotic Front. Now back in London, Dr. Owen has be-

Attempts to put Rhodesian negotiations back Rhodesian affairs was quickly rejected by Pa-

Prime Minister has held talks with a variety of black representatives in the past, without fruitstill are trying to clear the decks for another ful results. But this time, he feels he has a

> So, many pitfalls remain along the pathway to peace in Rhodesia. But the current activity is much more encouraging than the stalemate of recent months. Helpful in generating this modest momentum is, first, a greater U.S. interest in seeing a solution reached and willingness to cooperate actively in preparations for new talks. That left Dr. Owen seeming not just a lone British diplomat during his African odyssey, but the bearer of joint Anglo-

A second weight on the balance scale for more negotiations is the basic reluctance of both blacks and whites, despite the rigid stance of their respective militants, to risk all-out

After his trip, Dr. Owen described himself as "more hopeful" a settlement could be reached. gun to set forth ideas for a new get-together on But he wisely added, "I am under no illusions. Rhodesia jointly sponsored by Britain and the It is going to be extremely difficult." That United States. Any big power involvement in strikes us as a fair summary of the situation.

Carter's ambassadors

dency, Jimmy Carter promised he would do Mexico appears to be political payoff once away with the questionable presidential again. The Senate should carefully examine his practice of rewarding "fat cat" contributors credentials to make sure they measure up to with diplomatic postings. Ambassadors, he stressed, ought to be appointed on merit. Now Many other posts remain to be filled and will that he is President, how is he doing?

card so far appears to be no better than that of dent's decision to withdraw the present Ampast presidents in terms of keeping the propor-bassador to Moscow, veteran Soviet specialist tion of noncareer people to career Foreign Ser-Malcolm Toon. Certainly by announcing his invice officers rather high. But in most cases the tention to do so - even before replacing him quality of his nominations, based on recomcellent. There are no "political hacks."

temptation to appoint local Atlanta friends. a reporting rather than a negotiating job, There are two in the mix: Philip Alston Jr., a needs a knowledgeable professional who underlawyer, to Australia, and Anne Cox Chambers. stands Soviet history and society. a newspaper executive, to Belgium. Both were heavy contributors to Mr. Carter's campaign. This does not mean of course that they are not competent individuals; they may indeed prove to be such in their diplomatic undertakings. They also have a close tie-in with the President - something foreign leaders like.

But in general such appointments raise misgivings. Australia, for instance, has been irritated in the past by Washington's habit of palming off nonprofessional and poorly qualified envoys on Canberra. This tends to downgrade a country's image. Yet Australia is a may (and should) expect the new Ambassador key nation in the Pacific, deserving more than to have greater access to Chinese officialdom a throwaway appointment. It will thus be up to Mr. Alston to show this is not the case again.

The Belgians, for their part, will want to learn quickly that Mrs. Chambers is not a "token woman." Her administrative abilities should serve her in good stead in Brussels, "In where the large number of American represen-

ter intends butting several other major political contributors on the diplomatic payroll Among them is Milton Wolf, a Cleveland businessman, who is under consideration as Ambassador to Austria, and Marvin Warner, another Ohio businessman, as envoy to Switzerland. If these go through, the President clearly would not be breaking the pattern of the past as he said he would.

Some nominees are splendld. The British appear pleased with the selection of Yale president Kingman Brewster as envoy to London. The choice of Robert Goheen, former president of Princeton, for India is also good, given his close knowledge of that country. So is the selection of Mike Mansfield for Japan, But the his close knowledge of mat country, on is the popular of African leaders, so the temptation is nomination of Patrick Lucey, well-regarded to sit back with a supercitious smile on our

require careful consideration. In this con-Reasonably well, it can be said. His score-nection we are concerned about the Presimendations of his new advisory panel, is ex- time of Soviet-American negotiations. In this Mr. Carter has not entirely resisted the cision, for the Moscow post, which is basically

> Peking, too, will be an important slot to fill It goes without saying it calls for a diplomat of both competence and stature. At this stage of relations either an able professional career officer (Marshall Green comes to mind, for instance) or a distinguished noncareer figure like labor leader Leonard Woodcock, reportedly under consideration, would do handsomely. China these past four years has been a difficult place to be, especially since both the (just as the Chinese liaison head has in Washington) and give him a more meaningful role as the countries revitalize relations.

Indeed, U.S. ambassadors in general phably look forward to more responsibility and freedom of action in the Carter-Vance adtations calls for good management to keep in the foreign policy establishment. So it is es-However, there are reports that Mr. Car. pecially incumbent on the President to choose carefully and wisely.

fered humiliation when they used to intervone

to thwart the Murxist takeover of Angola. Now

the French, in recent years so punctillously

and profitably neutral, are allowing themselves to be sucked into the conflict in neighboring

Mobulu is neither the most charismatic nor

Mirror of opinion

Many other posts remain to be filled and will

dent is forthrightly addressing the stark facts of the energy picture when he declares that "this is the greatest challenge our country will face during our lifetimes." As Mr. Carter suggested, Americans may be skeptical about the oil companies. They may distrust statistics. But few economists or energy experts question the chilling conclusion "sacrifice" but the "positive challenge

France's aid to Zaire

tackling this problem with determination, rifice but a moral imperative that they to hear the details of his program on Wednes- heated houses, oversized cars, all day evening, but enough has emerged already wasteful buildings — and adopt a life-slyle he to indicate he means to self-from the that it o indicate he means to ask for sacrifices and is both economical and richer in that it is changes that will indeed seek to be fair and based on a compassionate consideration equitable for all. Even so, a battle in Congress others and a return to values more genutors. scenis inevitable as various special interests than glamorized, neon-lit materalism.

burned. We should resist it. If Zaire, with its

mineral wealth, comes within the Communist

sphere of influence, then Zambia, with its cop-

French are taking a risk in trying to preserve

they deserve thanks, not sneers. The Daily Matt (Landon)

'A positive challenge'

America — and indeed the West — will one day

soon confront a crisis that will threaten its free

institutions. This is not hyperbole. The Presi-

President Carter's soft-spoken style of deliv- brace to oppose his measures. The President ery belied the gravity of his message, but it will have to keep hummering home the was there nonetheless: unless the American riousness of the situation in order to win him people are prepared to make sacrifices to conpublic support for a stiff program.

The Christian Science Mana

serve energy and to plan now for the future, That it will "test the character" of " American people there is little doubt. Mr. Car alone illustrates the point. He would like to \$ gas use reduced by 10 percent below its car duction of 40 percent or so if one takes account of a normal rise in consumption of about 5 per-

Yet what we would emphasize is not

of the report by the Central Intelligence which the President spoke. For one thing, the Agency; namely, that without energy conservation the world demand for oil — which accounts for the learner with the learner w counts for the largest proportion of energy As Mr. Carter noted, Americans use lwice as used - will exceed supply by 1985. That is a much energy per person as countries like West Hence Mr. Carter is to be commended for same standard of living Sirely it is not a same standard of living Sire ing courage. Americans will want to abandon their profligate habits

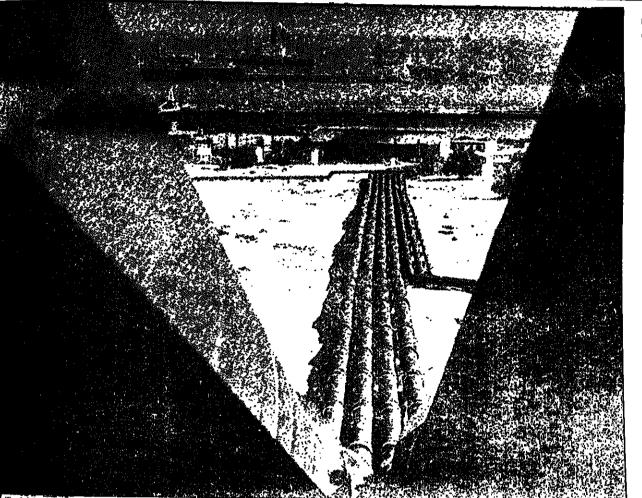
Second, the energy challenge is positive cause it calls for resourcefulness. The sup of energy that are avallable to manking the sun, for instance—can be made what unlimited. But this will require greater as cation of that boundless resource which The Americans and the South Africans suf- faces and see the French get their fingers President mentioned; man's God given telligence and ingenuity Needed are desided dedication to finding solutions and one have brought into play it will be no less possible to finding and it was to have been accompanied. per, would in turn become vulnerable. The to overcome the energy gap than I was be what remains of Western commercial and dip-lonatic influence in Central Africa. For that, a man on the moon:

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, April 25, 197

'Anybody want to change places with grandpa?'



A never ending fleet of tankers dock up for an ending supply of oil

Grim news for an oil thirsty West

Staff writer of

The Christian Science Monitor

Western industrial nations and Japan, which are hooked on imported oil, have received a stern warning. An international study by their own experts says they must reduce their dependeace on oil with "wartime urgency," for there isn't going to be enough oil to go around in as few as four to six

To more fully use alternatives to oil such as coal, nuclear power, and natural gas — nations must cooperate in esearch and financing of energy efforts to an unprecedented degree.

15-nation Workshop on Alternative Energy Strategies (WAES). (Details of the study findings are published today with the continuation of this article.)

For two and a half years, national teams, comprising some 75 experts, have cooperated in a comprehensive world energy study. While it focused on the countries that consume about 80 percent of the world's energy, three oil producers - Mexico plus Iran and Venezuela - also participated in the

The study, released simultaneously around the world, bluntly warns: "Despite expected efforts by all industrial countries in the next 25 years will be faced - perhaps as early as the 1980s – with an annual oil shortage which will grow by the year 2000 to 15-20 million barrels a day, or about the magnitude of current U.S. con-

"This prospective oil shortage will occur even though coal production is more than doubled, nuclear power multiplied 15-25 times, the historic growth rate of oil demand is cut by more than half, and the real price of oil rises 50 percent," the WAES study states.

★Please turn to Page 10

Carter lays it on the line

Tough message shakes South Africa and Israel

By Joseph C. Harsch

This is a disconcerting moment in history for the whites of southern Africa and for the Israelis of the Middle East. Both of them have been forced by recent statements and actions from Washington to recognize that President Jimmy Carter of the United States is apparently in dead earnest about what he

He wants the whites of South Africa to:

· Hand South-West Africa over at once to its black major-

· Help persuade the whites of Rhodesia that they must do the same within the next two years.

· Begin to make serious progress toward an end to apartheld in South Africa itself.

He wants the Government of Israel to:

· Recognize that there will be a homeland for Palestinian refugees in the West Bank and Gaza strip sections of former

· Accept the presence of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) whenever peace talks are resumed in Geneva.

The implication is clear that Mr. Carter expects Israel to let go of most of the Arab territories it has occupied since the

To many whites of southern Africa and to some Israelis, Mr. Carter's policies are an invitation to their own self-annihilation. Their instinctive reaction is to dig in their heels and resist any further movement. Israel, voters went to the polls and rejected the Labor Party which has come to favor a negotiated settlement with Israel's Arab neighbors. They gave a larger vote to the Likud party which favors holding all of the occupied territories. In South Africa, Foreign Minister R. F. Botha stated his position with a rhetorical question:

"Would the Americans do it if the whole world insisted that they ought to follow a certain policy which inevitably would

lead to their destruction?"

The status of whites in southern Africa has been discussed this past week in Vienna by U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale and South African Prime Minister John Vorster. The status of Palestinians on the West Bank will presumably be discussed with the new Prime Minister of Israel as soon as he is selected and installed and has time for a trip to Washington.

Meanwhile, it is clear to all that the days are past when the U.S. assumed that white dominance would last indefinitely in southern Africa. It is equally clear that while the new administration in Washington is committed to Israel's survival, it is also committed to the surrender by Israel of most of the occupled territories. A corollary is that Mr. Carter wants the Pal-

NATO sees Moscow amassing guns — and butter too

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rast-West relations are entering a critical amonth period. This is not because of any test soviet initiative, but because the NATO allies should have a much clearer idea of Soviet intentions by the time they hold their next summit meeting, set for May, 1978, in Washing-

long before then, strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) will have shown how far Moscow

muched to move down the road of substantive high unemployment. Many have severe ballance of payments problems because of the ance-of-payments problems ance-of-payments problems because of the ance-of-payments problems because of the ance-of-payments problems ance-of-payments problems because of the ance-of-payments problems them a study or long-ferm trends in East-West ment of its military, capabilities NATO may relations, and another one, which their defense not be left with much choice.

The state of the

nization forces can meet the dhinging defense

The allies have repeatedly been told - most recently at the NATO summit in London May 10-11 and at the Brussels defense ministers' meeting - the Soviet Union continues an inexorable military buildup that far exceeds even the most generous evaluations of Soviet

The 15 NATO allies have all sorts of domestic reasons for not wanting to try to match Soviet defense expenditure. Most of them still face the twin problems of high inflation and

New old boy network takes over in Washington

By Gary Thatcher Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta .The surest route to Washington's corridors of power used to be through the halls of Harvard University in New England. But Jimmy Carter has given the path a Southern twist.

The Carter administration — to a degree un-paralleled in U.S. history — abounds with alumn of Southern colleges and universities. And these schools are clearly basking in their newfound status.

'Harvard just took it for granted it would always supply the think-tank guys, the ambassadors, advisers, and all that," grows Uni-versity of Georgia spokesman Barry Wood. Summoning up his thickest mock Southern accent, he adds, "Well, it gist ain't so no mo." Harvard deen't find the needling too humny, Asked for a response to Mr. Wood's statement, Harvard deen John For smiffed: Well, that's just nothing I could react to at all. Hise to

An say tomato and yall say, tomanto Ah say Jawiuh Hahvand' and yew say...

"Oh, Harvard shouldn't be jealous," relorts Harvard desn John Fox suffed "Well, that's. Emory University spokesman John Rozier, just nothing I could react to at all. like to "After all, they had things going their way for think I have a sense of humor but I still like to "Off years." Aftersat their Page 10



Because It's there. Scaling Everest. has become such a popular adventure that expeditions are having to queue for permission to scale it. Page 13

Europe catches up with U.S. When it comes to the industrial race, the United States is no longer way out in front. Page 16

Carter's voice. Jimmy Carter's press secretary Jody Powell, one of the young Southerners bringing a new spirit to Washington, talks to a Monitor interviewer. Page 19

Underwater parachutes. If present experiments prove successful, parachutes will be dragging energy from underwater currents. Page 18

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FOCUS

Adopt a pig, raise a ruble

The word is out. Rural foster parents are needed around Moscow to adopt 4 million day-old chickens, 100,000 baby calves, and 24.000 piglets into their households - for

Applicants must be prepared to spend all summer fattening the animals up on scraps or scrub grass. Then they are to return them, suitably enhanced, to their neighborhood state or collective farm - and be paid for every ounce or pound of weight added.

Why? To help offset, in a brand-new way, the shortage of meat on Soviet dinner tables a shortage noted disapprovingly in recent weeks by no less than Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev himself.

Rewards? Cash on the barrelhead. Successful parents - vacationing schoolchildren and retirees are especially wanted stand to make one ruble 48 kopecks (\$1.99) per kilogram (2.2 pounds) added to a calf. Rates are lower for chickens and work out

to about the same for pigs.

It is a frank appeal to capitalism in the land of communism. It could net an enterprising person as much as 455 rubles 84 kopecks (\$615.84) per calf — an enormous sum in a country where an average farm wage is around 120 rubles (162 dollars) per

Western specialists here see the move revealed in a Moscow oblast (province) newspaper and amplified in an interview with this newspaper - as a measure of how scarce meat supplies are these days.

It is an effort to inexpensively boost meat production without using feed grains or ex-pensive winter shelter or food. Specialists have their doubts about

thether some of the targets - such as turning 110-pound bull calves into 330-pound animals in three months - can be achieved unless the foster parents manage to obtain some grain on the side.

The scheme surfaced in an article in the ewspaper of the Moscow province, Leninskoye Znamya (Lenin Banner) at the end of March.

The article told of the chairman of a collective farm, one G. V. Kryuchkov, who dreamed up the plan five years ago - but who then fell foul of the authorities.

Finding he was running out of willing farm families on his own collective, be began selling the calves to people on neighbor- providing hay and other fodder. ing farms, then buying them back under contract. Meanwhile, he told the authorities his farm still owned all the livestock. He prise - after poor harvests. So it is today made it seem as though his own farm had when shoppers are still suffering from the fattened them - and received a 50 percent disastrous grain harvest of 1975.

the state.

ne state. The article chided him, but left the im. pression the basic idea was good.

Four days later the newspaper ran a second article. Collective and state farm specialists had written in, asking for more details about this novel way to have the people help boost meat supplies.

So A. Frolkin, the deputy chief of the

province's agricultural administration sketched out the correct approach. He gave more details in a telephone interview with this newspaper.

"We have I million cattle in the province." he said on the phone, "but mainly in dairy herds. We have almost no farms to raise beef. Every year 100,000 bull calves have to be slaughtered when they are very young. As a result we lose a great deal of

This year, he said, the province was determined to spread news of the new fosterparent project far and wide.

There were problems: few people were interested in the idea so far. But, he added optimistically, once the need of helping the motherland was explained, the plan would catch on.

In the newspaper Mr. Frolkin explained people on pensions could spend their leisure time fattening the calves, pigs, and chickens. Young people could learn practical lessons in animal husbandry. If keen foster parents had places to fatten animals during the winter, the authorities would help with

In the past the authorities usually have turned to the private plots - private enter-

Carter in U.K. no longer a figment of TV

By Francis Hemy
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor "Look now upon this picture, and on this. " One minute, British televiewers are pondering the face of Richard Nixon and vowing they're glad they aren't a republic; the next, they're going wild over Jimmy Carter and wishing Mr. Callaghan was like that. It wasn't until the President cried "Haway

tha lads!" that the remaining 90 percent of Britain had ever heard the Newcastle United football cry. Good briefing, somebody. No doubt about it, Mr. Carter's visit was a

personal triumph. He looked well, he moved well, with that slightly royal set-apartness that no British Prime Minister dare assume - plus that rather vote-catching spontaneity that the royals are not allowed. An ideal combination. One wouldn't suggest for a moment that hav-

ing seen the delights of republicanism will make British cheers less beartfeit at Her Majesty's jubitee. It's just that, when the Queen appears, no amount of cheering will encourage er to do better: she can't bring down inflation, cut prices or even get Mrs. Thatcher made Prime Minister. Everybody knows that. They applaud her sense of duty, her dignity, fact that she is not a politician.

Equally, there isn't much point in cheering or booing Mr. Callaghan, since there seems to be abundant evidence by new that Prime Min-isters don't control anything very much.

But presidents, who are their own prime ministers as well as heads of state, are something special. Puppets of the CIA, say the cynics. Even if that were true, it would still make them pretty formidable figures; buildozers among statesmen. A president you feel is somebody who has achieved something, and may achieve much more. Exactly what it is hard to say. Perhaps it is mostly wishfulfill-- the Prince on the white borse syn-

One of the great things about President Carter's visit to Britain is that it is now demonstrated that he really exists. Although he talked his way through every state in the union for months on end, much of the time observed by British reporters, there remained a feeting of unreality includy knew anything about him, who he really was, whether he was a figurest

They tien't, in fact, how much more now.



Cheers for Carter won't tarnish the Queen's sliver jubiles

But as a result of having hugged a few Geordie British people, with large numbers of people, babies, gone to church in Westminster Abbey admitting to direct personal experience (leaving squads of cameramen helplessly staked out at London Baptist churches) and shown Britain's influential staked out at London Baptist churches) and they are commonly reluctant to tall systems. shown Britain's influential eggheads that he nearest and dearest about. This is not had heard of Drian Theorem had heard of Dylan Thomas, suddenly the man course, the same as being a formal subscite has become real and three-dimensional. He's to an organized church or faith. But, the st done nothing, but on British soil,

Britain? Perhaps the important thing is that nition. resident Carter counts as an evangelical, and
A good man, then, a moral man? Yes, the of spiritual rearth, the President should gain any vibrations when he was within range.

gument goes, it takes a twice-horn to know But what about being a Baptist – a denomination which admits itself to be in decline in Britain? Perhaps the important the impor

evangelicals are in the ascendancy on the English church scene. That touch of puritanism is McGovern - the man who was right about the was right about the man who was right about the man who was rig quite in keeping with the ruling class mood, tergate, but lost just the same, and there we too. And as a man who has had the experience as few Britons as Americans who could get

the sympathy of between a third and a half of
the adalt population of Great Britain
A survey done on behalf of the Religious Experience Research Unit at Oxford has revealed attention the Secret Servicement and the state of the survey done on behalf of the Religious Experience Research Unit at Oxford has revealed after the Secret Servicement and the state of the survey government and the survey governm

By Daniel Southerland Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Washington The Carter administration is developing an African policy which shows signs of being more to the liking of black African nationalists. In oversimplified terms, one way of summing up the emerging policy changes for black Africa and the white outposts in southern Africa respectively would be: I. No more Angola-style intervention.

2. Let's get tough with South Africa.

Carter views continent less

and East-West confrontation

in terms of intervention

But there is much that remains murky - particularly the specifics of how the U.S. is going to deal with South Africa.

The new policy clearly does not mean abandoning all concern about Soviet influence in Africa. What it does apparently mean is less of an inclination to view every African crisis in terms of U.S.-Soviet confrontation. Under President Carter, it appears, there will be a greater willingness to use nonmilitary means to counter Soviet pressures. The new approach is based on the belief that, in many cases, Africans will have a greater interest in American technology and economic assistance than in Soviet arms.

Even where the Soviets and Cubans have a strong influence, the U.S. sees a place for itself.

The new policy involves a willingness to let other powers - such m France and Saudi Arabia - play an interventionist role on behalf of

In Zaire, formerly the Belgian Congo, the still-evolving Carter administration policy faced its first test. The U.S. provided modest "nonlethal" support to the government of President Mobutu Sese Seko - including food, clothing, medicine, communications equipment, and spare parts for transport planes - to help counter attackers crossing into Zaire from neighboring Angola. President Mobutu claimed that Cubans were leading the attacks. But American officials said they had no hard evidence that external forces were involved. As the situation deteriorated. France provided more significant aid in the form of arms and ammunition, Morocco sent troops.

"We didn't want to make it look as though whenever there's a crisis somewhere, the U.S. would run away," said a highly placed State Department official concerning the aid which the U.S. sent to Zaire, "On the other hand, we didn't want to turn it into an East-West con-

"In Zaire, the problem was to look at the situation itself rather than overreacting as if it were some kind of African domino," the official said. "The key to our African policy — the common denominator — is that it be an African policy and that it not overemphasize the East-

in Zaire, U.S. officials are pleased with the way things are turning out so far. The attackers appear to have faltered; the pro-Western govemment seems to have gained in strength; and the situation has not erupted into an East-West confrontation. U.S. congressmen who were at first fearful that the U.S. might be reacting in a "knee jerk" fashion by sending aid to Zaire were relieved to see the Carter administration avolding anything like an Angola-style intervention. During the Angolan war, Congress opposed the covert intervention of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and cut off funds to the pro-Western factions.

On the strategic Horn of Africa, where the Soviet threat appears to be more serious and control of the entrance to the Red Sea may be at take, the U.S. is again playing a low-key role. Saudi Arabia is attemptbg to woo Somalia away from its pro-Soviet position. The French seem be willing to continue to exert some influence in Djibouti to prevent is becoming the object of a conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia as the French withdraw from the colony, which is scheduled to achieve its adependence next month.

American officials believe that under the previous administration, Spretary of State Henry A. Kissinger gave the South African Govern-matter what we do, the Afrikaners will light to the last man."

By Daniel Southerland

Staff correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor

is there another side to America's outspoken

and controversial Ambassador to the United

Indeed there is, if you can believe some of

the African specialists in, of all places, the

State Department, where grumbling about the

"Andrew Young problem" has been wide-

What some of the State Department officials

who live with the Africa problem day in and day out are saying is that Mr. Young has been

Andrew Young, the quiet diplomat?



Carter shapes new mold for African policy

ment the impression that if it helped the U.S. achieve solutions to the Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa) problems, the U.S. would not concern itself with the South African policy of apartheid. "The trend in the previous approach was to work with South Africa

on Rhodesia and Namibia, implying that if they were good guys on those issues, we'd leave them alone on apartheid," said one Carter administration official.

"Now it must be made clear to the South Africans that unless there is basic change [in apartheid], our two governments will go in different directions," said another official.

The real problem will be translating all this into effective action. The ruling South African Nationalist Party appears to be firmly committed to refusing to share power with the black majority. The U.S. is said to be contemplating punitive measures, such as a reduction in Export-import Bank guarantees for U.S. exports to South Africa, should the South

African Government fail to make the necessary changes. But critics of the Carter administration policy toward South Africa doubt that it will get very far. Some fear that it may force South Africa to become more intransigent. Other critics suggest that when it comes to the test, the new policy will not amount to much.

"The Carter administration has made a quick rhetorical break with its predecessor on southern African policy, setting a more liberal tone in hopes of implementing more effectively a policy that will offer little F. Botha as saying that South Africa was not new," said the Washington Office on Africa, a Protestant church-sup- going to "be in the dock" at the Vienna talks, ported research and lobbying group which is skeptical of President Car-

"The administration will press for moderate solutions in southern Africa, trying to capture leadership for the Western nations rather than Africa she has spoken to about a lack of maletting the African liberation movements or the Soviet Union take the

But even a change of rhetoric can have effects - for good or bad when it comes from a country as powerful as the United States.

"Some of us fear that in the long run it may have negative effects because it creates expectations that might not be fulfilled," said one of the State Department's specialists on Africa. "I don't think the black nationalists realize that there are limits to what we can do in South Af-

"It would take a lot of time to organize economic action against South Africa," he said. "It would take a lot of buildup, a lot of ground-

"I'm basically pessimistic," he continued. "I'm convinced that no

White South Africans hit 'wrong impression' on talks with Mondale

By Humphrey Tyler Special to The Christian Science Monitor

At least some influential white South Africans were apprehensive that people were getting the "wrong impression" about the meeting last week between South African Prime Minister John Vorster and United States Vice-President Walter F. Mondale.

When the meeting was announced, it was welcomed almost without qualification. It was taken as a sure sign that the United States had decided it could not afford to ignore South Africa in the development of a new Africa policy, and as a tribute to the standing internationally of Mr. Vorster himself.

Many whites concluded with satisfaction that it would give Mr. Vorster a useful opportunity to put American thinking right about several aspects of political life in Africa.

But doubts began to arise when it became clear that the two leaders would be discussing not only Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa) and the sort (benign and rather paternal) of role South Africa might play in putting things right there, but also South Africa's own internal policies, particularly its apartheld pol-

Gradually the impression seemed to be building up that the Vorster-Mondale meeting would not be a top-level conference of nearequals, but that South Africa was being summoned to explain itself, rather like a guilty

Before last week's meeting, nationalist newspapers and some senior politicians in the ruling National Party did their best to reverse this

Within days of each other there were two front-page reports quoting Foreign Minister R. and that "there is a whole list of things that South Africa wants answers from America. . . . America must tell us how many countries in jority rule, about press freedom and speech, and political activities, and an independent

At the same time, much publicity has been given to a report of an interview with Mr. Vorster published in Austria in which he said, "We will never give up, we will fight for our country. . . South Africa is an independent country and certainly nobody from outside can lay down how the country or the country's internal affairs must be controlled."

And a leading article in the Burger, the Nationalist daily paper in Cape Town, warned that if ever there was a continent where Presiraive to the point of being laughable, it was Africa. "There is no black African state that cannot be shot down on 'moral' grounds. There is not one single Georgia in Africa. The new American leaders will have to learn this quickly," it said.

Nonetheless, this posturing is believed to be largely for the benefit of Nationalist supporters and to maintain Mr. Vorster's image at home as a political strongman. Mr. Vorster is a tough and shrewd political bargainer who understands very well the potential value of South Africa to the rest of southern Africa and to the West For example, even while such neighboring states as Marchet Mozalmbique rail against South Africa, they are enjoying considerable help from this country. South Africa is one of the pillars of the Mozambique sconomy and one of the country's greatest sources of foreign.

chreney.
And it's hungry confinent, South Africa is one of the few countries that produces more tood than it needs.

specialist, pointing to U.S. relations with Tanzania, Zambia, and even Mozambique.

The 'quiet diplomat' side of Andrew Young

"If Zaire hadn't happened, we would have had significant movement with Angola as well," the official said.

But what this official and others most often single out are Mr. Young's quiet efforts to improve U.S. Relations with Nigeria, black Alrica's richest and most heavily populated coun-

Mr. Young has just visited Nigeria for the second time since he became Ambassador to the United Nations. Last year, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger had planned a trip to to a great extent responsible for improvements in America's relations with a number of black.

African nations:

The a done number a good job, but a lot of it thanks in no small measure, officials say, to the offorts of Ambassador Young. the West African country, but the Nigerlan

oil to the United States last year, is currently mounting a drive to attract American investors, and negotiations are under way to es-tablish a joint U.S.-Nigerian economic commis-

Nigeria, which exported \$5 billion worth of

Mr. Young has his critics in the State Department, of course. Some officials find his "open moulh" diplomacy extremely unsettling. But there are also those within the department who allege that the bureaucrats are far too comfortable with fixed ideas and could profit from the shock of fresh thinking. Ambassador Young sees himself as a force for change, preparing public opinion — and the bureaucracy to accept new directions in foreign policy.

While Mr. Young's public remarks on South Africa have reised questions about his suit-ability as a diploma, they too appear to have helped improve America's image among the black African nations.

Europe

Franco's shadow over Spain grows dimmer

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A remarkable renunciation and a remarkable return have moved Spain still farther from the country General Franco en-

The renunciation:

. .

3

King Juan Carlos's father, the Count of Barcelona, Don Juan de Borbon y Batterburg, long a thorn in General Franco's side. renounced his claims as successor to Spain's last King, Alfonso XIII, who left Spain before the second republic was established. Don Juan was King Alfonso's legal heir, but was bypassed by General Franco.

Now, as one Spanish commentator argues, "Juan Carlos assumes all of Spain's history, not just [that] of the victors in the civil war."

The return: Dolores "La Pasionaria" Ibarruri, octogenarian president of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE), returned May 13 from 38 years in exile.

Monarchists are split over the timing of Don Juan's announcement. Don Juan believes the monarchy is largely accepted at home and abroad, and that Spain is on the road to democracy. But political circles also think his action may be due to recent efforts by the neo-Francoist Popular Alliance Party to paint Juan Carlos as "Its" (the Francoists') King. So analysts claim Don Juan moved to "legitimize" his son's reign with full dynastic rights.

The remindation came shortly after Popular Alliance leader Manuel Fraga Iribarne visited Don Juan's home in Portugal. According to one leading monarchist: "Fraga realized too late the way to the King is through his father." Later, it became known the party plans to ask the Army, which is pledged to

tes (Parliament) from rewriting the Constitution. Don Juan (and now Juan Carlos) have long advocated a constitutional assembly and constitutional monarchy.

General Franco was angered in 1945 when Don Juan set himself up as a democratic alternative to the Franco dictatorthip. Post-World War II pro-monarchist rumblings in the military caused the dictator to declare Spain a kingdom. In 1947 he promulgated the law of succession (slightly modified in 1966) under which a king or regent would rule. But in 1989 he declared Juan Carlos, who was educated in Spain, his successor.

Juan Carlos vowed: "I will never go against my father's dishes." Don Juan's refusal to renounce his claims angered Franco who banned him from Spain in 1975. When General Franco died, Don Juan became his son's closest adviser and

Since early last year, Don Juan has reportedly advised and supported the King in his talks with center-left opposition leaders, on partial amnesties, and on the ousting of Carlos Arias Navarro (now a Popular Alliance candidate) as prime minister. He also met with opposition figures, listened to their complaints, and kept them from making the monarchy the issue. Long-time monarchists say Juan Carlos's present program is closely related to his father's.

Mrs. Ibarruri returned with little fanfare and a virtual gag In her mouth. During the Spanish civil war, historian Hugh Tomas writes,

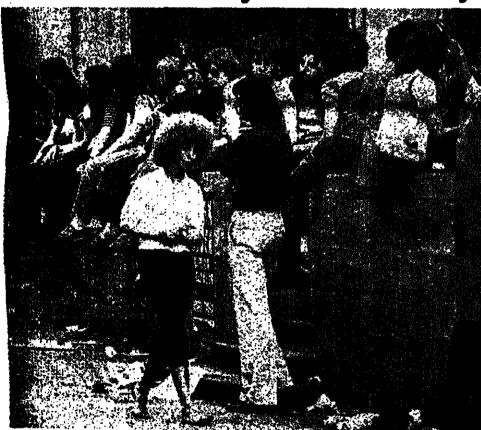
the firebrand Communist leader was "unrebellious in her adherence to the party's instructions from Moscow."

Mrs. Ibarruri was received at the Madrid airport by only 400 youths and no major party official. It is believed the low-key arrival was arranged to avoid a rightist backlash.



Dolores Ibarruri goes home after 38 years

West Germany: Socialist youth takes a turn to the left



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer West Germany: Social Democrats fear they are losing touch with the young

By David Mutch Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The leadership of West Germany's Social Democrats is having an embarrassing and nasty fight with the party's youth arm. But this is only one symptom of deeper problems in the Young Socialists, known here as Jusos.

The immediate problem for the Social Democrats (SPD) is that the Jusos March 20 election. They think that government in f elected the leader of their radical wing as eral has not produced what it promised - jobs. chairman. He is West Berlin lawyer Klaus-Uwe a better education, and so on. They feel a kin Benneter. Soon after the election Mr. Benneter ship with the people of East Germany and was giving interviews to newspapers in which doubt whether the present government's 4 he was quoted as saying that in certain areas tente policies have actually helped the Est the Jusos would cooperate with Communist. Germans. elements in West Germany. For the SPD as a And in general, the political trend and whole such statements are dynamite. They tend to make voters bolt and run.

On April 27 the SPD's board - after a tele-sical events, mountain climbing groups, and phone round robin — suspended Mr. Benneter from the party for three months.

This meant he could not continue as chair-West Berlin and on May 13 a judge ruled that the SPD board decision was invalid because it

The first need is to try to prevent a split was reached by telephone.

As a result the board met in West Berlin May 16 and reaffirmed its decision to suspend Jusos May 15: "The rooster usually does the Benneter's membership — without giving crow tomorrow for those who found political him a hearing in person. A court cannot stop sects." But Mr. Benneter and his friends and

less than 10 percent, and in the last year it is creased hardly at all. On the other hand, lks youth group of the West German conservative parties has increased nearly fourfold in the last five years.

Conservative voters

Voters in the 18 to 25 age bracket tender vote conservative in last October's general

German youth is to stress what the individual can do for himself. Some Jusos leaders, seeing this, are suggesting new approaches for the organization - meetings with a freer style, reappeals for membership that are not overly political or obligatory.

The SPD leadership hardly knows how to get man of the youth group. He went to court in a handle on the problem, which is only one

The first need is to try to prevent a spinter ing of the Jusos into two factions. SPD chairman Willy Brandt said in a speech about the marching to the tune of another rooster.

Ulstermen ask Americans: give us ideas for peace

Citizens' Advice Bureaus dealing regularly Prestyterian minister Morwood Meldrum with 40,000 people, and it led the British Gov chimes in with audible proof of how well Ul-By Josephan Harsch Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor People of all races and religious can send

something far more important than money to Northern Ireland - according to two Bolfast social workers who recently stopped in Boston on a visit to the United States and Canada. Brian McGulgan and Morwood Meldrum of

the Northern Ireland Council of Social Service came not to lecture or to raise money, but instead to listen - to ask North Americans to cocaribute new ideas.

Uister's Social Service Council is itself a wealth of ideas. It was first set up in 1938 spedifically to combat massive unemployment. Since then it has spawned 22 separate agencies currently dealing with the elderly, with children, with family counseling, and most recently confronting the problem of alcoholism

After working at various joint Protestant Catholic projects in Ulster since 1935, Roman Catholic Brian McGuigan says: I now know

ernment to set up the Local Enterprise Development Unit and Enterprise Ulster schemes to provide jobs for the unemployed.

Now Messrs, McGuigan and Morwood Mel-drum hope to set up a Northern Ireland Reconciliation Charitable Trust to coordinate overseas contributions and distribute them among Ulster's many peace projects. The Social Service Council may combine this trust with a "denpolitical, nonsectarian, nongovernment" information service designed to provide accurate information about events and organizations in Northern Ireland."

For the moment, the council is looking for "an American input."

mong seven-year-olds.

that hall of the solution to our problems rests

The council "seed bed" is responsible for on the East Coast of the United States."

chimes in with audible proof of how well Ulstermen of different sects can work together:

"Northern Ireland has transported to ness is not so much the money, but the metal ness is not so much the money, but the metal solutions and the money is the metal." "Northern Ireland has tremendous trust in Americans' diversity of understanding, and their power to influence."

Mr. McGuigan and Mr. Meldrum met with government officials, politicians, businessmen, and supporters of both of Ulster's waring extremist organizations in Toronto, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, They reflowing to terrorists on both sides – and were surprised by Washington's failure to force (Norald) to obey U.S. laws.

Mr. McGuigan also stressed that it is a America's own interest to help solve the Northern Ireland situation, since it is a test of the property of the

ting off all funds to the illegal Irish Republican by the two streams of thought coming to the two streams of the tw

The Ulster visitors stressed that the TRA in They said they hope Americans now will be and is a tiny group with "probably not help this work, not so much with well-nist more than 200 activists" and without public but often misused money, but with treat the

support in either Northern Ireland or the brail public of Ireland. What keeps the IRA in bust support it receives from America, they said. Mr. McGuigan was particularly hearteast by

just this sort of support coming from the U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Andrew Young he said it believes said it helped tremendously when Mr. Young is an interview on British television sitack guerrilla forces which lack majority support

Ireland, it is exportable. But if peace can be Yet the answer, they say, may lie not in cut.

Worked out in Ulster, by the two community worked out in Ulster, by the two community.

Two Germanys to talk over heightening wall

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Boan Negotiations between the two Germanys expected to resume in June promise to be heated and at the same time very delicate.

The problem is that the Influx of 8 million to 9 million West German visitors into East Germany each year has proved unsettling for the East German Government. The East German population has been demanding more freedom from its government - freedom to travel out of the country and freedom of expression.

The question is: Can the improved contacts be maintained or possibly even improved? Or has it all been too unsettling internally for East Germany?

Heisinki review due

Because of the worldwide diplomatic recognition East Germany has gained over the past few years, the answers that ultimately emerge to these questions will be watched with great

the 1975 Helsinki declaration that is to take place this summer and fall, and Western governments and newspapers will be giving priority to the human-rights provisions of the decla-

Last year and early this year East Germany gave clear signals that it will not tolerate internal unrest, even if it means that some developments in détente have to fall by the wayside. Last summer several East Germans were killed by East German guards while trying to escape. Jittery guards also killed one West German and an Italian on the border.

At one point East Germany placed guards around the West German mission in East Berlin to prevent East Germans from entering. Presumably this was done to discourage East Germans from obtaining information about emigration.

Road-use tax imposed

East Germany made technical legal changes to enhance the status of East Berlin as the capital of East Germany and to add to arkind of control by the Western allies.

mans entering East Germany. And East Ger- assume West Germany will continue to stress man poet and protest singer Wolf Biermann had his citizenship taken away because of agreed here that Bonn will not make any specstands he took on behalf of more freedoms for tacular claims about violations of human rights East Germans.

Germany continues at the same rate, as do family reunifications.

As early as January West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said he was ready to resume negotiations to find out if East Germany was changing policy. East Germany's Erich Honecker responded indirectly in public statements later that his government, too, was ready to have further talks.

Agenda prepared

The talks will be in part exchanges between the respective missions (which substitute for embassles in German protocol) and their standard talking partners, and between specialists just under Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Honecker.

West Germany has prepared a list of specific topics, but the content and priority are A road-use tax was slapped on West Ger- not being released. Specialists say it is safe to improved contacts between people. And it is in East Germany, certainly not publicly, on the Yet the flow of West Germans into East theory that this would damage the prospects for better inter-Cerman contacts

> The subject of Berlin is sure to come up, but how it might be handled promises to be the deepest secret of the talks. For West Germany and the West in general Berlin continues to symbolize that all of Germany belongs together and that there has been no peace treaty since World War II.

The Soviets apparently hoped the Helsinki declaration would take the place of a peace treaty, which in part explains the recent edginess over positions on Berlin.

Berlin remains a debating point that the two Germanys simply cannot avoid.

Spain's electioneering muddled by fragmented parties

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

With Spain's first elections in 41 years only a month away, political alliances are still shifting, polls are contradictory and show an overwhelming number of "undecideds," and violence is rising.

More than 149 political parties will contest the elections, which will feature some 6.000 candidates running throughout Spain for the 550-seat Congress of Deputies and for 207 seats of the Senate (the remaining 40 members of the Senate will be appointed).

Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez will conduct a front-porch campaign in Madrid for a Congress seat on the moderate Democratic Center Union (CDU) ticket. He entered because the Christian Democrats and CDU were in disarray. Moreover, he is afraid the neo-Francoist Popular Alliance Party, headed by

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barne, is favored by the electoral law, since it runs strongest in the conservative provinces.

According to the newsweekly Opinion, Mr. Suarez originally planned to resign first and name the Vice-Premier, Lt. Gen. Gutierrez Mellado, to arbitrate elections as a caretaker premier and thus get the Army to safeguard democracy. However, Mr. Suarez discarded that strategy once a right-wing military backlash surfaced over his action in legalizing the Communist Party.

Since then many prominent rightists who planned to vote Popular Alliance have gone over to the CDU. This caused three moderate parties to leave the CDU coalition in anger and has brought fears in some quarters that Mr. Suarez might ultimately collaborate or merge his party with Mr. Fraga's so the combined Center-Right could easily defeat the Left.

Contends a leading Socialist official: "These parties are the two faces of Francoism, repre-

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more progressive, now the positions are re-traright extremists. versed. Suarcz is simply doing it better. He is more European.'

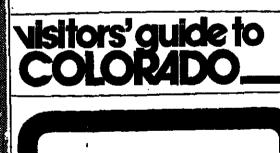
At present, though, the Popular Alliance and CDU differ on a crucial point: rewriting the Constitution. Felipe Gonzalez, leader of the Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), which is politically akin to Western Europe's social democrats, will run common candidates with Christian Democrats for the Senate to offset possible Popular Alliance advances there.

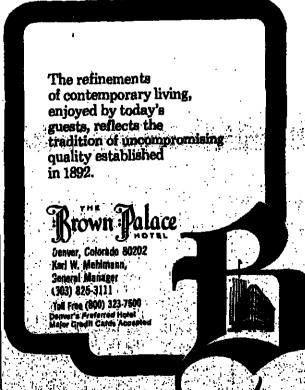
seems off to an uncertain start. It cannot shake off its civil war image, perpetuated by old-generation leadership. The Spanish Government recently granted a passport to Communist Party President Dolores (La Pasionaria) Ibarruri, who returned May 14 from 38 years agreed with the government that too flashy an lize" Spain during the election campaign.

senting the same interests. Once Fraga was entrance might help Mr. Fraga and provoke ul-

Most polls place the CDU in the lead, but a recent poll by the news weekly Cambio-16 out the PSOE neck and neck. Informed sources say a recent secret government poll projecting the likely party strength in the Senate had the CDU with a sizable lead, then the Popular Alliance, PSOE, regional parties, and Communists. But all polls are dubious since they show an estimated 40 to 62 percent remain unde-

Meanwhile, worrisome rumblings are com-Meanwhile, the Spanish Communist Party ing from the Basque country, which still demands a total amnesty of political prisoners. The Basque separatist organization ETA threatens to resume "the armed struggle" unless all political prisoners are released by May 24, the day when the election campaign officially begins. At the same time, Spanish secret exile in Moscow. But she did so amid re- services are reportedly concerned about posstrained euphoria, since the Communists sible ultra-rightist and leftist plans to "destabl-





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United States

Soviet bomb shelter program alarms Congress

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Burled 600 feet beneath the surface in the suburbs near Moscow are an estimated 75 command posts that have been hardened against nuclear attack.

These government command posts are part of an on-going, billion-dollar-a-year Soviet civil detense program that has raised concern within the U.S. intelligence community and triggered debate in Congress.

A new, year-long Senate study, however, now discounts the importance of the Soviet civil defense effort when pitted against U.S. military muscle. Soviet planners, the report implies, are just wasting their rubles.

Concern about the Soviet effort led the House of Representativos to approve a \$45 million increase recently in U.S. civil defense spending for the fiscal 1978 budget. The Senate is holding out for a much smaller increase.

"Myths about a Soviet civil defense 'gap' should not stampede Americans into the bomb shelter mentality of the 1950s," says Sen. William Proxmire (D) of Wisconsin. Mr. Proxmire chairs the Joint Committee on Defense Production, which issued the latest civil defense study.

"Massive industrial and civil defense efforts against nuclear attack are neither militarily effective nor cost effective," Senator Proxmire

"Soviet defenses have not kept pace with advances in U.S. strategic weapons and can easily be overcome by retargeting the U.S. inventory of more than 8,900 nuclear warheads."

A minority on the Defense Production Committee sharply disagreed with that view and spelled out some of the concerns which bother U.S. planners.

U.S. strategic power, the minority view holds, is not all-powerful; it can be countered with sufficient planning by the Soviets. The Soviet effort that so concerns some

members of Congress involves three major aspects: population dispersal, hardening of industrial sites, and hardening of military and command targets.

The deeply buried command posts outside Moscow are part of this survival strategy. Missile sites are also being hardened. Industrial capacity is being protected with underground factories, dispersal, and such simple steps as sandbagging. Plans for evacuating Soviet cities in times of crisis are well advanced.

The combination of all these factors, some analysts assert, could eventually lead to a dangerous imbalance between U.S. and Soviet readiness for nuclear war.

Senator Proxmire, using the newest report as his evidence, asserts that heavy spending for civil defense would be terribly wasteful at this time. He uses several arguments in making this point. Among them:

1. Modern industrial economies are so complex and so vulnerable that they are impossible to protect from massive nuclear attack.

2. Offensive weapons are at least a generation ahead of defensive technology.

3. Even if the Soviets strike first, the United States will have enough second-strike warheads (in submarines, for example) to destroy ali essential Russian targets.

4. Even if most Soviet citizens and much of its industry survived the first attack by U.S. weapons, other attacks can be launched on a delayed basis with submarine missiles.

5. A complete U.S. civil defense system would be extremely costly - and even then it could be overcome by the Soviets.

Although most of its economic base would be destroyed, it appears that plans for massive evacuation of Soviet cities could save tens of millions of lives in the initial exchange of mis-

Supporting all of those survivors in the aftermath of an all-out war, however, would pose what might be impossible problems for Soviet



May in New England: first a record snow storm, now a record heat waw

In case of emergency: America salts oil away in Texas caves

By Harry B. Ellis Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington By midsummer the first barrels of oil should be splashing into sait dome caverns along the U.S. Gulf Coast, as the United States implements a plan to protect itself against future oil

Alm of the plan is to prevent massive job loss and disruption of the U.S. economy should the Arabs - or anyons else - wield an oil boycott weapon against the United States.

Already Congress has appropriated \$770 million for the project, four salt domes with a capacity of more than 300 million barrels have been chosen as storage sites, and an agency of the U.S. Defense Department is scouring the market for oil.

President Carter's goals, speeding up the

tration, call for 250 million barrels to be in place by the end of 1978, 500 million barrels by the end of 1980, and a billion barrels by 1985.

That much oil, at an estimated cost to Americans of about \$16 billion, would cushion the U.S. against the loss of 45 percent of its imports for approximately a year.

Progressively, as the salt caverns slowly fill up with stored crude, Americans will become less vulnerable to diplomatic and economic pressure by foreign oil producers.

The strategic petroleum reserve (SPR), analysts stress, does nothing to cut down energy consumption nor will it bring down oil prices. set by the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Indeed, the Defense Fuel Supply Center will compete with other buyers for oil.

Of the \$770 million so far appropriated by Congress, \$440 million is to buy 40 million bar-

rels of crude at an average price of \$11 a barrel - considerably below the OPEC price but well above the composite cost of domestic U.S. oll. This implies a mix of foreign and domestic crude, though Defense Department buyers will

seek U.S. oil where possible. The remaining \$330 million is to lease stor-. age sites - at least four more remain to be chosen - prepare them for long-term storage energy officials, and more than 300 such carof oil, and link the salt caverns by pipeline to existing distribution channels.

During the 1973-1974 Arab oil embargo, when the U.S. Imported 35 percent of its petroleum, half a million Americans lost their jobs and the nation's gross national product was reduced by \$35 to \$45 billion.

Now Americans import more than 40 percent of their oil and greater percentage of imported crude comes from Arab wells, subject to closure in the event of another Arab-Israeli

Thus Congress, while still debating most the ments of President Carter's ambitious untions energy policy, agrees with the White Hose that U.S. vulnerability to foreign pressure men be reduced via the Strategic Petroleum Be servo program.

France and West Germany already use st domes to store crude oil, according to interest erns are used in the U.S. to store oil, bulane, propane, and natural gas.

Most of the salt domes, or caverns, chose for the SPR program ite undernesth sand dunes and bayous in Louisiana and Texts.
The U.S. petroleum industry itself, says the American Petroleum Institute, owns store capacity estimated at just under two hills barrels. This storage capacity, more or less utilized according to market conditions, consists primarily of large tanks and talk domes.

Nixon-Frost interviews: what Watergate prosecutors say Mr. Ben-Veniste, who was chief of the special task force investigating the cover-up, "then he other Americans' that a talk many latest figures in the Watergate drama to will many latest figures in the Watergate drama to will many latest figures in the Watergate drama to will many latest figures in the Watergate drama to will many latest figures in the Watergate drama to will many latest figures in the watergate drama to will be cover-up.

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New Yark Former assistant special Watergate prosecutors Richard Ben-Veniste and George Frampton Jr. say they do not expect Richard Nixon's series of televisled interviews to once and for all "close the door" on Watergate,

They partially blame their former boss, Special Watergate Prosecutor Leon Jaworski, for not forcing Mr. Nixon to publicly "admit his Mr. Nixon's resignation on Aug. 9, 1974, and his responsibility" in the cover-up before his suc-

responsibility" in the cover-up before his successor, Gerald Ford, granted lilm a pardon.

The youthful Washington attorneys, who now are in private law practice, indicated in an interview that the public rilight have been spared what they call Mr. Nixon's "revisionlam" of the location of the projection of the projection in the David Frost interviews had Special Prosecutor Jaworaki not been so heatant to indict Mr. Nixon's risk role in the cover-up, "If a grand jury had indicted Nixon, say Mr. Jawaskai to indict the former President,"

task force investigating the cover-up, "then he would have been forced to admit his responsibility when Ford pardoned him. , , . The resolution of the case would have been sharper if

the legal process had been given a chance." The former prosecutors complain that Mr. Jaworski's lack of aggressiveness in pursuing a Nixon indictment and his desire to return to his home in Houston delayed the prosecution during the critical one-month period following

pardon on Sept. 8, 1974.

other Americans) that a trial would only prolong the trauma of Watergate and cause the "Stonewall," the book gives a detailed account "Stonewall," the book gives a detailed account country further anguish. The assistant prosecutors were surprised to learn that Mr. Jaworski had conferred privately with then-President Ford's counsel - after which Mr. Ford abruptly changed his public position against interfering with the prosecution and announced instead an immediate pardon.

Messrs. Ben-Veniste and Frampion speculate that Mr. Jaworski may have encouraged Mr. Ford to act quickly and "get the monkey off his back," as the prosecutors termed it.

As it turned out, the lawyers complain, Mr.
Nixon now can continue to rationalize that he
was 'hounded from office' by political
spenies and a hostile press, and Nixon apologists' will have atministion with which to
argue for years to come

of the personalities and issues involved in the Watergate cover-up trial. The lawyers are given a second cover-up trial.

Watergate cover-up trial. The lawyers are given a series of interviews to justicise the bothing a series of interviews to justicise the bothing a series of interviews to justicise the bothing a series of interviews to justicise the conspirator John D. Ehrlichman's contents that the tape transcripts used by he prosents that the tape transcripts used by he prosents that the tape transcripts used by he prosents this on interview in an article in New years Nixon interview in an article in New years was a series of the public the tapes are finally heard by the public that the series are the tapes are are tapes are the tapes are tape



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Argo Merchant oil: pollution worsens

By Douglas Starr Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Five months after the 7.6-million-gallon Argo Merchant oil spill, scientists are finding that its effects are not as short-lived as originally thought.

A recent University of Rhode Island study reports "very significant sediment contamination" in the wreck area in late

"We can determine traces of Argo Merchant oil in the sediment up to 10 miles from the wreck," says Eva Hoffman, a University of Rhode Island (URT) oceanographer and coordinator of the university's oil spill response team. Oil con-tamination went at least five inches into the seabed, the maximum depth that the URI team dredged.

The finding is significant, Dr. Hoffman says, because the Coast Guard sampled the same area in December and January and did not find any oil at that time. Oil evidently drifted out from the wreck along the bottom with moving sands.

"One of the worst things that can happen is for the sediment to become contaminated," Dr. Hoffman says. The oil can stay there for a long time, breaking down or diffusing for years, the

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute biologist Howard Sanders found a "threefold reduction" in the number of bottom-

to predict a catastrophe," Dr. Sanders says. "But people without scientific data have said that the spill has had no effect. I'm not happy with these bland self-assurances."

Much of the debate over the Dec. 21 spill's effects arises from insufficient study of the spill over time.

When the federal government funded a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration sampling program immediately after the wreck, scientists expected the program to continue for additional, long-term studies. But funding - deleted from the budget by the White House Office of Management and Bud-

Now the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) gathers sampling information from regular cruises that patrol much of the Eastern Seaboard and from cooperating Polish, Russian, and East German vessels.

Scientists examining the spill do so on their own time. "We missed a pretty big research opportunity with the Argo Merchant," comments Dr. Hoffman. "But the guys who have the money aren't interested anymore."

In preliminary studies the service reported that fish eggs and larvae were affected, but only temporarily. In one sample taken near the spill 98 percent of the pollock eggs and 60 percent of the cod eggs were found dead, dying, or with deformed

embryos. But Dr. Robert Edwards, director of the NMPs Northeast Fisheries Center, says the effects were short-lived Subsequent egg samples showed no contamination. "The spill had an Impact, but it was not measurably significant." he

However, the URI team found that the spill's effects are not over. In a 120-square-mile area around the wreck, URI scien. tists found that oil droplets from the tainted sediment contaminated marine life. Tiny oil droplets were found clinging to the swimming legs and digestive tracts of copepods, the thy marine animals that young fish eat. "Fishermen will probably not feel the effects of this," Dr. Hoffman says. "But we should investigate what happens in the food chain.'

In other studies, the Manomet Bird Observatory in Manomet, Massachusetts, reports that its observers saw heavily oiled seaguils at sea until April. "We feel there was a great mortality of birds that did not reach shore and were not counted," said Kathleen Anderson, executive director of the

The U.S. Coast Guard investigated two incidents in which thick oil "tar balls" washed up on Massachusetts beaches. In neither case, the Coast Guard reports, was the oil from the

Aside from the amount trapped in sediments, scientists asy that the oil that once floated over 2,000 square miles of the North Atlantic is heading out on the Gulf Stream.

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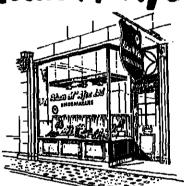
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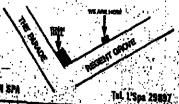
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Findings of world study on oil supply

Following are the main findings of the 15-nation, 24-year Workshop on Alternative Energy Strategies. Some 35 business, government, and academic leaders, together with over 40 associates, took part. They worked on the 15 national teams as private individuals, sponsored and supported by a variety of institutions, foundations, companies, and governmental units in each country. Collectively, they represent the non-Communist, industrial world, which consumes about 80 nercent of the world's energy. Two participants, Iran and Yenezuela, are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting

1. The supply of oil will fail to meet increasing demand before the year 2000, most probably between 1985 and 1995, even if energy prices rise 50 percent above current levels in real terms. If there are additional constraints [predetermined cellings], imposed on oil preduction, this will hasten the shortage, thereby reducing the time available for action on alternatives.

2. Demand for energy will continue to grow even if governments adopt vigorous policies to conserve energy. This growing demand must increasingly be satisfied by energy resources other than oil, which will be progressively reserved for uses that only it can satisfy.

3. The continued growth of energy demand requires that energy resources be developed with the utmost vigor. The change from a world economy dominated by oil must start now. The alternatives require 5 to 15 years to develop, and the need for replacement fuels will increase rapidly as the last decade of the century is approached. 4. Electricity from nuclear power is capable of making an impor-

test contribution to the global energy supply, although worldwide acceptance of it on a sufficiently large scale has yet to be established. Fusion power will not be significant before the year 2000.

5. Coal has the potential to contribute substantially to future energy supplies. Caal reserves are abundant, but taking advantage of them requires an active program of development by both producers

6. Natural gas reserves are large enough to meet projected demand provided the facentives are sufficient to encourage the development of extensive and costly intercontinental gas transportation

7. Aithough the resource base of other fossil fuels such as of sands, heavy oil, and oil shale is very large; they are likely to supply only small amounts of energy before the year 2000.

8. Other than hydroelectric power, renewable resources of energy - such as solar, wind-power, wave-power - are unlikely to contribute significant quantities of additional energy to the world's supply during this century, although they could be of importance in particular areas. They are likely to become increasingly important in the 21st

9. Energy efficiency improvements, beyond the substantial energy conservation assumptions already built into our analysis, can further reduce energy demand and narrow the prospective gaps between energy demand and supply. Policies for achieving energy conservation should continue to be the key elements of all future energy

From page 1 *NATO sees Moscow amass guns and butter too

clear picture of Soviet intentions. Or, rather, 1965, and still others to the late 1960s.) Soviet actions in the military and economic fields seem contradictory, and the Kremlin's attitudes equivocal. There is allied agreement about the basic facts of Moscow's military buildup, but there are differing interpretations of Soviet motivations.

There also is agreement that, on the economic side, an Eastern-bloc indebtedness of \$40 billion toward the West begins to raise questions about the wisdom of further largescale financing of Western exports to the East, including technology.

A recent meeting of top alliance military leaders, civilian officials, academicians, and journalists at alliance command headquarters outside Brussels discussed these issues but

Experts at the not-for-attribution meeting reviewed the Soviet buildup on land and sea and in the air, in strategic nuclear weapons, conventional arms, and civil defense. They pointed out that the basic decisions for this buildup had been taken at least a decade ago. (Some went all the way back to the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, others to the Soviet leadership change

One expert emphasized the Soviet Union's pervasive sense of insecurity and of isolation, a feeling going straight back to czarist times.

Another pointed out that Moscow's leadership had made two somewhat contradictory decisions. On the one hand it dedicated its still relatively scanty resources to the building of a military machine that would rival the nuclear muscle and global reach of the American military establishment. On the other hand it opted to import Western technology and resources on a sizable scale: a Fiat plant on the Volga River, Ford involvement in the Kama River truck plant. West German involvement in the Kursk metallurgical project.

The significance of this second choice was that it required long gestation periods for the various projects to come on line (some of the more ambitious projects for mineral development in Siberia would take even longer), and that once embarked on a process of importing Western technology and even certain management techniques, it would not be easy to change horses in midstream.

In other words, the Soviet leadership seems

necessary ingredient for Soviet modernization. This is not a question of guns vs. butter, the expert pointed out. Rather, it is a question of guns today or a much better all-around eco- that action must come quickly. He notes the nomic and technological base for the defense establishment tomorrow.

As other experts pointed out, the present Soviet leadership is ageing and equivocal; that is, it has chosen military buildup while initiating economic modernization.

It does not have the resources to carry on both programs effectively. Already, while the military buildup proceeds, economic projects necessary for Moscow's continued status as a superpower have had to be cut back.

Will the next generation of Soviet leaders see the future in longer terms and agree to some cutback in military resources so as to give their own economic underpinnings a sounbase? Or will they see the dangers for their authoritarian system of economic interdependence and continue down a path of autar-

The NATO experts and the officials who heard them came to no conclusions. But these are some of the questions that NATO allies will have to wrestle with as they go through their from Nikita Khrushchev to Leonid Brezhnev in to be accepting economic interdependence as a 12 months' testing of Soviet intentions.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONTOR From page 1

*Grim news for West

Looking ahead to possible Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) gel. imposed production ceilings to stretch out reserves, the statement adds, "If Saudi Araba [by far the higgest holder of oil reserves] decides that oil in the ground is more valuable than money it cannot use and caps its produc tion at 9 million barrels a day, oil supply could fail to meet demand as early as 1981. If the Saudi Arabian ceiling is set at 20 million barrels a day, the shortage shows up only eight years later.

'Catastrophe foreseeable'

In sum, says WAES coordinator Carroll I. Wilson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "All our work can be boiled down to a simple message. The free world must drailcally curtail the growth of energy use and move massively out of oil into other fuels with wartime urgency. Otherwise, we face foreseeable catastrophe.' "

Although the WAES study does not comment on specific national programs, Dr. Wilson sava privately that he thinks President Carter's energy program of "sacrifice" and conservation would only begin to do what is needed for the United States. The magnitude of the chillenge, he says, is so great that not even the study team realized it until their work was un-

Dr. Wilson says he considers the report "1 signal for action, not despair." But he believe reports' conclusion: "Demand for energy will continue to grow even if governments adopt # orous policies to conserve energy. . . . The & ternatives [to oil] require 5 to 15 years to develop, and the need for replacement fuels will increase rapidly as the last decade of the certury is approached."

The WAES conclusions are more than a con firmation of the recent CIA warning of an inpending world oil shortage. Unlike the CIA analysis, which was made in secret and has never been fully revealed, all WAES assessments, assumptions, and data are publicly available. They are based on collective judg ments by a variety of experts fully informed on their own national situations. Also, unlike the CIA, which thought future Soviet of imports would be a critical factor, the WAES foresees no significant Soviet imports and still anticipates an oil shortage.

More than an echo

About 35 academic, industrial, and gover mental leaders, together with over 40 national associates, worked on the WAES national teams. They were sponsored and supported financially by a variety of businesses, in stitutions, foundations, and government units Although they participated as private individuals, they are actively involved in energy use and planning at home. Besides the oil experters - Iran, Mexico, and Venezuela - the WAES teams represented Canada, Danmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States.

Dr. Wilson says that when the teams began meeting together he was struck by the naive faith such sophisticated experts had in their future ability to buy oil. Each team, he explains, assessed carefully its national plans and prospects. It allowed for conservation and substitution of alternative fuels. Yet there was slways a residual projected need to be filled by imevitably added up to world oil shortiges b tween now and the end of the century.

*New old boy network in Washington

lost time. The University of Georgia clearly has the most alumni in Mr. Carter's inner circle, including advisers Hamilton Jordan and Charles Kirbo, counsel Robert Lipshutz, Cabinet secretary Jack Watson, deputy press secretary Rex Granum, and a host of other amsadors, special assistants, and the like. Even Amy Carter's appointments secretary -Rick Hutto - is a University of Georgia

One of the Presidents' sons, Jack Carter, received his law degree there, and the other two ings. Emory alumni in top administration posts sons attended the institution but did not graduinclude press secretary Jody Powell, Office of ste. First Lady Roselyn Carter served as hon-

Palestine and a place to which the refugees can come if they

This is a new policy approach by Washington to both southern Africa and the Middle East. It startles both the whites of

southern Africa and the Zionisis because it is so different from

the policies Washington was in fact pursuing during Johnson

Nixon policy toward Africa assumed that white dominance

would continue for everything lying south of the watershed of the Congo. The white area of Africa was expected to include not only South Africa and Rhodesia, but also South-West Africa (Namibia), Angola, and Mozambique. The collapse of Portu-guese control over Angola and Mozambique proved to be the

precipitant which pushed Washington into a reconsideration.

of Georgia, helped finance reconstruction of a giant ground sloth's skeleton, which now greets passersby in the school's graduate studies de-

Atlanta's Emory University has a few ties with the Carter clan it would rather forget. The university's security force towed away then-governor Carter's car during a campus visit. And, to make matters worse, the school flunked out his brother, Billy Carter.

But apparently there have been no hard feelorary overseer of the university's betanical and health affairs adviser Dr. Peter Bourne.

There is a serious point to be made from all the Southern alumni in Washington, according to presidential adviser Charles Kirbo.

"This gives Southern schools an outlet monstrate the development that's been taking place over the past 10 or 15 years," says Mr. Kirbo, "I've noticed one thing, not only in Georgia, but in all the schools where I've been visiting and speaking. There's just a new feeling of confidence and a new attitude."

Southerners now are spending more money on higher education than any other region except the East. Consequently, Southern post-secondary schools now are paying higher faculty salaries, attracting more federal research any time in the past

*Tough Carter messages shake South Africa and Israel

ration now has gone all the way to active support for early black majority rule in both Namibia. Africa and Bhodesia

During the Nixon era American policy toward the Middle East was based in theory on UN Resolution 242 which calls for surrender of occupied Arab territories. But in practice Israelis assumed that in the last resort the White House would never force them to take the steps necessary for a settlement acceptable to the Arabs. There was much talk of a negotiated agreed departed on Washington is difficult to imagine since Israel departed on Washington is difficult to imagine since Israel departed on Washington is difficult to imagine since Israel departed on Washington is difficult to imagine since Israel departed on Washington is difficult to imagine since Israel departed on Washington is difficult to imagine since Israel departed on Washington is difficult to imagine since Israel departed on Washington is difficult to imagine since Israel departed on Washington is difficult to imagine since Israel departed on the Washington is difficult to imagine since Israel departed on the Washington is difficult to imagine since Israel departed on the Washington is difficult to imagine since Israel departed on the Washington is difficult to imagine since Israel departed on the Washington is difficult to imagine since Israel departed on the Washington is difficult to imagine since Israel departed on the Washington is departed on the Washington in the Washington is departed on the Washington in the Washington is departed on the Washington in the Washington in the Washington is departed on the Washington in the Washingt force them to take the steps necessary for a settlement acceptable to the Arabs. There was much talk of a negotiated settlement, and israel did pull its troops back to the ridge line of the Sinai peninsula. But Israel did not until recent days have to face the fact that the President in Washington really does want them to give up physical control over the Arabs of the West Bank and the Gaza strip.

estinians to have some form of Arab political organization in

Palestine and a place to which the refugees can come if they

(under President Ford) of its Airican policies. That reconside—

By now the evidence seems to be conclusive that Mr. Carter

ration now has gone all the way to active support for a conclusive that its means that is black majorily rule in both Namibia, Africa and Rhodesia. And now it seems to go even further with the ultimate goal of full citizenship for blacks in South Africa itself.

During the Nixon era American policy toward the Middle

ine since Israel depends on Washington both for its weapons and for its economic survival:

Mr. Carter has opened up two campaigns. The opening of them shakes up two communities—the whites of Southern All rice and the Israelis. For better or worse, Mr. Carter now is making history.

Cuba: cracks in the trade barrier

By James Nelson Goodsell Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

It is only a question of time before Cuba and the United States are again doing business.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee approval May 10 of a partial lifting of the 17-year-old U.S. trade embargo against Cuba is a clear step in that direction.

The Senate committee's action on a 10-to-6 vote must win full Senate approval, but that. appears likely - and both the White House and the State Department have quietly encouraged

Under terms of the committee vote, Cuba would be allowed to purchase agricultural supplies, food commodities, and medicine from the U.S., but would not be permitted to sell Cuban goods on the U.S. market.

This, of course, is far short of a full lifting of the embargo and restoring a slice of the U.S. sugar market to the Cubans. But it marks a major breakthrough after years of waiting.

Moreover, it fits the pattern of growing friendliness between Cuba and the U.S. that has become evident in the first four months of this year. Last month a group of Minnesota businessmen eager to sell Cuba foodstuffs and farm supplies visited the island.

Both countries want to end the years of hostility, but both recognize the fundamental problems inherent in doing so. In those years a siz-

able wall of antagonism and bitterness has built up, fanned by inflammatory rhetoric on

It will take time to change this picture; change, however, is clearly in the wind as the Senate committee vote demonstrates.

But the problems remaining before Cuba and the U.S. are again on friendly terms are also demonstrated in the vote. The committee did not act until compromise had been worked out by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) of Minnesota, whose businessmen-constituents back home want trade with Cuba.

The committee originally had before it a broader trading provision that would have permitted both the U.S. and Cuba to sell agricultural supplies, food commodities, and medicine. There was stiff opposition to this from some committee members, and Senator Humphrey then proposed the one-way arrangement. For many proponents of trade with Cuba,

this will not be enough, but it opens the door a crack to resuming traditional trade between the two countries. Sen. Dick Stone (R) of Florida, speaking for

opponents, said that even limited two-way trade would weaken the U.S. bargaining position, could result in Cuban dumping of sugar and citrus products in U.S. markets, and would do nothing to help the release from Cuba of 1,153 relatives of U.S. citizens. Senator Stone speaks for voters worried about Cuban com-

Latin America Coffee prices simmer down

Latin America correspondent of

The Christian Science Monitor Coffee prices appear at long last to be stabi-

There will continue to be fluctuations some upward movement as well as some lowering prices – over the next few months. But the long rise in prices for the beverage

appears over. A number of factors are involved:

 Record retail prices for coffee reaching \$4 a pound caused a big drop in demand in recent months in the United States and elsewhere.

 Increased Brazilian production including a faster than expected recovery from the disastrous 1975 frosts that triggered the price spiral. Colombian efforts to reach a world accord on price stabilization that appear to be bearing

Prices will not drop significantly immediately nor will they return to the \$1.25 a pound price of two years ago. But the easing of coffee prices is already evident with Proctor & Gamble's Folger leading the way. A drop of 25 cents in its wholesule price was matched quickly over the weekend by both General

The 25-cent drop will not be felt in the supermarkets, for the coffee manufacturers had are at a record high.

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Foods Corporation and the Coca-Cola Company

in their various lines of ground and decaffei-

only 10 days ago announced a similar increase and it had not hit stocks in the stores at present. It just means the price will not be going up anymore - at least right away.

The chief factor in these developments, say coffee market specialists, is decline in demand, particularly in Europe and Japan, where coffee consumption has been rising in the past decade.

During this period, U.S. consumption had been falling on a per capita basis, and that helped keep prices from rising in the years immediately before Brazil's devastating frost in 1975 But increased popularity of coffee both in European countries and in Japan was nudging those prices upward even then.

When the frost hit, world consumption was aiready slightly ahead of world production, and the destruction of two-thirds or more of Brazil's crop led to a shortage. That pushed prices upward, and the demand continued to grow in both Europe and Japan. Now the demand seems to be edging off there as well as in the

Moreover, there has been coffee speculation both in Brazil and in New York, but such speculation is normally of short duration and it appears that the speculative features of the coffee market are beginning to slacken.

The Colombian effort to get price stabilization comes as that country's coffee earnings

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Mao's Soviet tough talk still goes

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong After a wait-and-sec period of more than six months, the leaders of the Kremlin are convinced that China intends to continue in the anti-Soviet line of the late Mao Tse-tung.

This appears to be the underlying reason for the resumption of Soviet attacks on China, according to analysts in Hong Kong. In the last few weeks those attacks have mounted, culminating in the harsh denunciation of China May 14 in the Soviet party newspaper Pravda for allegedly seeking to promote a world war between the Soviet Union and the United States.

According to these analysts, the Soviets are basing their conclusion on a continuing series of factors that are Chinese in

 Anti-Soviet pronouncements by the leaders in Peking (and in newspaper articles and other writings) outlining new economic development programs for their country.

Chairman Ilua Kuo-feng particularly has stressed the merits of hard work to achieve economic development, a point analysts link to the desire for an economically strong China capable of mounting a formidable defense against the Soviets (and against the possibility of a war between the Soviets and the United States).

• The fifth, and latest, volume of Chairman Mao's works. which is at pains to point out the anti-Soviet train of his thinking. Recently published, this volume includes some of the late chairman's harshest criticisms of Soviet leaders, putting the official Chinese stamp of approval on this line. The volume was edited by Chairman Hua.

 The question of resolving border tensions between the two countries, which is no closer to a resolution than before.

Late last year a new round of talks was held in Peking on the matter, but ended unsuccessfully. The Chinese want a reduction in the number of Soviet forces stationed along the border and have been inflexibly maintaining their claim to some contested areas as a matter of "absolute moral principle," notes one analyst.

The most recent Soviet attacks on China's leaders have come in the wake of the national conference on industry held at the Taching oil field in north China and in Peking.

In one recently released speech from that conference, De-

spread disturbs India

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

The first real test of relations between the

new Government of India and the United

States has come in the form of President Carter's move for nuclear sanctions against the

While reiterating its resolve not to "go for

its entire stomic program under International

India's old objection, analysis note, is still

valid. Tied to Mr. Carter's policy, the NPT and

the safeguards also would prevent this country

from pursuing peaceful projects it regards as

Mr. Carter's policy may not affect India im-

mediately but seems certain to have an impact

in the long run. Fuel for its Tarapur plant

"have not" countries.

Carter stand against nuclear

New Delhi



Hua - not censoring Mao's anti-Soviet comments

fense Minister Yeh Chien-wing charged that rivalry between the Soviet Union and the U.S. will lead to war.

"At present the Soviet Union and the United States are locked in an increasingly flerce struggle for hegemony. A war will break out someday. . . . We must get prepared for it," he warned in arguing for faster development of iron, steel, petroleum, coal, power, chemical, machine-building, and other basic

So far, analysts note, there has been no official foreign policy statement on the Soviet Union by Chairman Hua. And there are signs of a continuing internal policy split over how much of the country's resources should go directly to the military and how much to industrial development.

But regardless of how much the Chinese decide to spend on beefing up their defenses, the leaders in Moscow appear convinced that the basic anti-Soviet Maoist legacy remains un-

China, charges the 2,500-word Prayda editorials, is the only country in the world whose official circles advocate a new glo-

Tokyo-Peking peace pact in the works

By David Tharp Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is very likely that Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda will go to Peking this year to sign a peace treaty with China. The Japanese Government declines to confirm this, citing "delicate" diplomatic considerations involving China and the Soviet Union. But sources close to Mr. Fukuda say "he is definitely considering the trip."

Such a bold move toward Peking at present is opposed by certain factions in the Foreign Ministry here due to the poten. tially damaging effect to Japan's relations with the Soviet Union. But critics of Moscow think relations could not possibly be worse than they are now.

Moscow wants to conclude a peace treaty with Tokyo and fears a loss of face if the Japanese sign one with China first.

The Soviets easily could have wrapped up a treaty with Japan years ago if they had not been so inflexible about continuing their occupation of four Japanese islands - Habomal Shikotan. Kunashiri, and Etorofu – seized by the Red Army a the end of World War II.

"Equidistant" handling of both the Chinese and the Soviets has been Japan's policy, but relations with the latter have deteriorated rapidly in recent weeks over talks for a new fish-

Moscow wants the Japanese to recognize the new Soviel 284 mile zone around the disputed islands as a precondition to allow Japanese fishing boats into Soviet waters.

By recognizing the Soviet zone around the islands, Japan fears it will imply de facto recognition of Soviet sovereignive well - something the Japanese steadfastly refuse to do.

The Soviet hard line on this issue deeply embitters the Janese. Thousands of fishermen have been idle since March II. blocked from entry to other sectors of the Soviet zone until the impasse over the island issue is resolved at talks in Moscov.

China strongly backs the Japanese claims to the islands. This has encouraged pro-China factions in the Japanese Government to take the opportunity to lobby for closer rapproche-

If you have to climb Everest, book now for 1981

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Katmandu, Nepal Mt. Everest is booked solid until the fall of

As a matter of fact, so many people want to come to the small Himalayan kingdom of Ne-

pal to climb Everest and the other stately mountains that the line forms to the right and the official policy is "first come, first served." There are, for example, 10 expeditions

Nepal is home to 8 of the 10 highest peaks in the world, all of which soar more than 26,000 feet into the Asian sky, Everest, of course, is the highest at 29,028 feet.

In all, 40 peaks here are open to climbers. More than 100 others are closed

As late as the middle of this century, these mountains were objects to be seen only from afar and never trod upon. There were attempts Everest through Nepal in 1908 never got off the laineering club. ground, so to speak. Nor did attempts by a French group to climb the 27,824-foot Makalu I in 1934 or by a Swiss team to try the 28,810-foot Dhaulagiri in 1949.

However, 1949 was the year of the first real exploration of the Himalayas of Nepal, when an American expedition primarily interested in the study of birds visited mountains in both the eastern and western sections of the country. The same year, a Swiss geologist made an aerial survey of Dhaulagiri that proved useful in a later expedition to the peak by some of his

The first successful climb to the summit of Everest was 24 years ago this month when Edmund Hillary of New Zealand and Tenzing Norkay, a Sherpa guide from Nepal, led a team to the summit

The government closed the route to Everest in 1965 after three other teams had made it to the top, but opened it again three years later.

The early expeditions were allowed into Nepal merely on some informal understanding with the government. Not until 1969 was a systematic approach brought to the admissions procedure following a dramatic increase in the number of teams wanting to climb the Himalayas. New mountaincering rules were

before then to scale Mr. Everest, but these approached the mountain through neighboring Ti- mandu through the embassy of the team's bet. Negotiations by a British team to climb home country or through a recognized moun-

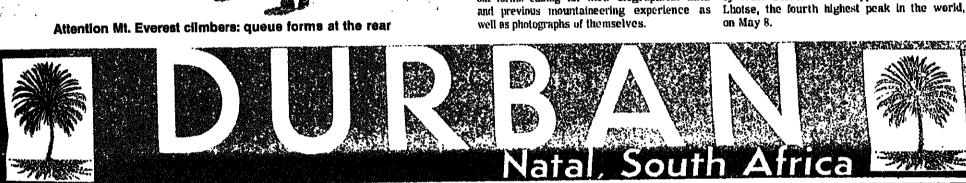
Officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs say they average between 30 and 40 applications a year, not including incomplete ones. Teams sometimes number as few as six mombers or as many as 20 to 21, and represent countries all over the world.

Everest, for example, was climbed last fall by an American team. It is booked for the spring of 1978 by a team from Austria, and thereafter on a fall-spring-fall basis by Germans, Yugoslavs, Britons, Soviets, Nepalis.

Once an expedition receives permission to climb a peak, it is assigned a liaison officer from the Nepall Army or police and a communications frequency for its radios. Private agencies are available for the hiring of guides

The government insists on a specific route for each expendition but does not subject the teams to follow-up checks on other details. However, all messages and publicity must be channeled through the Foreign Ministry, particularly the word that a team has reached its

adopted and applicants now are required to fill The most recent team to do so was one led out forms calling for their biographical data by West Germans who topped the 27,870-foot



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No secret A-tests, India promises

Prime Minister Morarii Desai said Monday that if India found it necessary to carry out nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, the tests would be open for ob-

Mr. Desai said that if the government found such explosions were necessary for economic development they would not be conducted in a bide-and-seek manner, "We will not do it secretly. They will be open for others to observe," he said.

He relierated at a press conference here that he was opposed to the devel-spment of nuclear weapons and said India did not need atomic weapous for defease and was not in danger of nuclear attack,

plans to reprocess it after use. A decision on resuming supplies to Tarapur, currently being held up at the U.S. end, is expected soon, well before the present stocks run out. But difficulties may arise thereafter.

The President has made clear that he intends renegotiating existing agreements, possibly to incorporate in them new conditions. These conditions are unacceptable to India because they would not only bar fabrication of an the bomb," India has refused to sign the nuexplosive device (even with material, facilclear nonproliferation treaty (NPT) or place ities, and know-how entirely its own or obtained from other non-U.S. sources) but also Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, mainly on the ground that they are diswould impede development of breeder reactor

So the Carter policy is seen here as an at-tempt at arm-twisting and compelling India to fall in line with the bid to close the door of the

The Indian position on Tarapur supplies is that it is a contractual obligation on the part of U.S., which helped set up the plant in the first place. The issue already has been raised with the U.S. State Department in the hope a way of reconciling the difference can be found.

comes from the United States, but India has A section in the State Department is understood to feel that the Carter administration should take India at its word on the matter of for peaceful purposes.

The Indians plan to try to dispel U.S. misgivings on this score, but without committing

themselves to signing the NPT.
One possible solution is renegotiation of the Tarapur agreement, and U.S. State Department officials have hinted at this possibility, provided India promises that nuclear wastes would not be recycled for use as nuclear fuel. This would have the immediate effect of replenishing Tarapur supplies and would allow time to sort out other issues that also concern several other nuclear "threshold" powers sharing India's misgivings over the NPT.

How India chooses to respond to a Carter attompt to stop it from exploding a miclear de-vice — even a peaceful one — will determine the course of its future relations with the U.S...

These relations, it is noted, have shown dis-tinct signs of improvement in recent weeks,



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Spy-story time bomb ticking away in Washington

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Canberra A time bomb is ticking away in Washington that could do severe damage to the government and trade-union movement of Australia.

The time bomb is a United States Senate inquiry into certain allegations by Christopher Boyce, recently convicted in a Los Angeles court of spying for the Soviet Union. Mr. Boyce charged that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had influenced Australian unions against striking in some politically sensitive situations traila, Sir John Kerr, was influenced to dismiss and had misled the government over the true nature of a top-secret U.S. electronic tracking station in the central part of the country.

Mr. Boyce's remarks have set off a caco-

If the U.S. Senate inquiry substantiates any of the Boyce charges, it seems certain to cause a political furor here of incalculable repercussions. The government and the unions are already feuding over a nationwide air traffic controllers strike and tough industrial legislation at both the state (Victoria) and federal

A spy story is always good for a headline, but this one has been given added publicity by: I. Assertions the Governor-General of Austhe Labor Party government of Prime Minister Gough Whitiam in 1975 because of CIA fears it would not keep secret matters secret.

2. Charges by Mr. Whitlam that the CIA phony here of charges and counter-charges, altired to frustrate his government in 1974 by en-

leged plots, and even a Watergate-style break- couraging trade unions to prevent a young Soviet violinist from leaving Australia after he had sought asylum here and then changed his telligence Organization broke into the head mind and decided to leave. (The violinist, Georgi Ermolenko, eventually returned home but then migrated to Australia with his fam-

> 3. Charges by former agent Victor Marchetti that the CIA had contributed funds to the conservative Liberal and Country parties for 10 years, and that Australian intelligence services knew this was being done.

> 4. Charges that the Secretary of the Australian Association for Cultural Freedom, Richard Krygier, had been a CIA agent since the late 1940s and had drawn into the association various prominent people, including the present Governor-General, John Kerr. Mr. Krygier has denied ever having been employed by the CIA.

Strikes come and go in Australia these days. bourne has suddenly become energy conscious.

The 13 oil-less days that woke up Melbourne

By Denis Warner Special to

The Christian Science Monitor Melbourne If Doomsday is the day the oil runs out, Mel-

bourne has just had a glimpse of its dawn. To the city's surprise, despite the initial shock and anger, the experience in retrospect of 13 oil-less days seems useful, and, at least to some, even enjoyable. Enjoyment was heightened by the weather. For as long as there was

to shine out of cloudless blue skies. With nature smilling on a city free from exbaust pollution, cyclists and pedestrians had came the time of their lives. Trains and trams, whose losses are the despair of the state Government, showed a profit for the first time any

scarcely a car on the roads the sun happened

Now, if the authorities heed the obvious lessons, future Australians will have every reason to be grateful.

mest current oil consumption for only another widespread disruption to commerce and inaix years, and will probably be used up com- dustry, as well as personal hardship and ecopletely before 1990. Imported oil will presum- nomic loss. Commonsense, hard negotiating, ably still be available, although whether at a and the threat of stiff action by the State Govprice Australia will want to pay is doubtful.

A couple of hundred gasoline tanker drivers, vailed. who were demanding more pay, higher overtime rates and improved working conditions, went on strike for 13 days and caused Vic-

Since a long holiday weekend was coming up almost everyone assumed that the strikers would not sacrifice public sympathy by deny-

At first there was no great rush to fill halfempty tanks. Then at a meeting, the striking drivers decided that the holiday weekend was no concern of theirs and that they would stay out for another week.

Gasoline stations ran out. Many motorists waited for hours in line to buy gasoline, only to have the pumps run dry before their turn

Others, including this driver, went from one prospect to another, only to exhaust their own

The strikers had agreed to provide nominated stations with enough to maintain essential services, and so cause inconvenience rather than real hardship. Had it continued The country's oil reserves are sufficient to much longer, however, there would have been ernment if the strike continued, finally pre-

> The day after the strike, cars usually occupled only by drivers were back on the road in full force and traffic jams on the way into the city were as bad as ever. All the same Mel-

For the first time the idea of substitutes for fossil fuels is being taken seriously. In Victoria alone, about 67 billion tons of brown coal have been found under the existing fields in Gippsand, and is being mined at the rate of only 30 million tons a year.

and Industrial Research Organization, it is revealed, have begun to collaborate on Australia's first pilot plant providing industrial solar heat. Its application to transport may not be feasible, but at least the age of solar energy is

The strike has shown that it matters very much. Although public transport performed extremely well along its main lines, it lacked feeder services, and could not cope with travellers whose route lay across, instead of along,

unwittingly performed a public service.

Coca-Cola and the Commonwealth Scientific

The character of Melbourne's public transport system was shown up by the oil drought. Like Los Angeles, Melbourne stretches for miles. To drive from a southeastern to a northeastern suburb at normal periods takes an hour and a half. Young families have gravitated to the outer suburbs, drawn by space and bushland. Since the average household there depends on one or two cars, it did not seem to matter whether or not public trans-

port could supply their needs.

In quest of their own ends, the strikers have

in late 1975 the Australian Security and la quarters of the Australian Labor Party, forced open a filing cabinet, and photographed documents Mr. Whitlam had taken with him when he left office. Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, who suc-

Assertions by two Sydney newspapers that

ceeded Mr. Whitlam, has said the government knows which files were taken by his pre-

The Labour Party opposition wants a parliabenefits they confer by supplying information.

this time may not be a coincidence.

The report declares that the intelligence community is fragmented, poorly coordinated and badly organized, that agencies lack proper guidance, direction, and control, and that they do not have good relations with the departments of government they are supposed to

Tonga woman receives MA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The first woman from Tonga to become a Master of Arts received her degree in a recent ceremony at the Australian Na-

It was well the dean of the faculty of to the chancellor, is a linguist.

She is 'Escta Fuafolau-Vakapuna'A-Ngu Talolakepa Fusitu'A, a former ladyin-waiting to the late Queen Salote.

Tonga is an independent island kingdon

mentary inquiry into foreign intelligence services operating in Australia. Prime Minister Fraser has rejected this proposal which, if imnented, would likely end any confidence in Australia on the part of these services and any

Meanwhile, the Australian intelligence and security communities have been reorganized following a three-year royal commission inquiry. Some observers think the release of an abridged version of the commission's report at

tional University.

arts, W. M. Ramson, who introduced ber

Dr. Ramson pronounced her name cor-

rectly and without stumbling. "He must have practiced," Mrs. Fr. situ'A said.

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Questions fly as Israel elects a hawk

By Geoffrey Godsell

Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"A genuine political earthquake" - that was how the Israeli newspaper Davar (owned by the national labor federation, Histadrut) described the surprise victory of Menahem Begin and his hard-line Likud bloc and the defeat of Acting Prime Minister Shimon Peres and his Labor Alignment in the Israeli general election. This means that Mr. Begin is virtually certain to be the next prime minister of Israel.

Because of his own reputation as a hard-liner and as a leader of the underground guerrilla organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi, during the struggle to establish Israel over a quarter of a century ago, outsiders' most insistent question is: How will Mr. Begin's accession to power affect momentum toward a Middle East settlement which the Carter administration in the U.S. has been seeking to build up?

These are some of the likely consequences: • A delay in any substantive move forward because of the need of Mr. Begin to put together a Cabinet, to get Knesset (Parliament) approval of his foreign policy and then to establish a working relationship with the Carter administration in

• A stiffening of the Israeli attitude toward concessions to the Arabs - and particularly to the Palestinians - because of Mr. Begin's long-standing insistence that Israel has had a right from the outset to all of Palestine. This would logically mean opposition to Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank of the

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the ma-lor currencies in the national currencies of each of the following Inancial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) - commercial rate.

	U.S. Dollar	British Y Pound	Y. German Mark	French Franc	Outch Guilder	Belgian Franc	Swiss Franc
Nuw York	_	1.7185	.4236	.2018	.4070	027670	3964
London	.5819	_	2465	.1174	.2368	016101	.2307
Franklurt	2 3607	4.0569	-	.4764	9608	.065120	.9358
Peris	4.9554	8.5159	2.0991	-	20168	.137116	L 9643
Angterlan	2.4570	4.2224	1.0408	.4958	-	.067990	9740
Bryssels(c)	36.1402	62.1070	15 3090	7.2931	14 7031	_	14.3260
Zuclek	2.5227	4.3353	1.0686	.5091	1 0267	069803	-
The foll	owing are	U.S. dol	lar values	only: Ar	aentine	peso: .002	8: Aus-

trajan dolar: 1.1035; Danish krone: .1662; Italian lira: 001128; Japanese seland dollar: .9620; South African rand 1.1512

Jordan and the Gaza Strip - and no Palestinian homeland there. But the responsibility of the premiership, never before shouldered by Mr. Begin, could conceivably lead him to be more flexible than he was in opposition.

 A new touchiness in Israel-U.S. relations because of Mr. Begin's hard-line reputation and the scorn he has shown hitherto to any semblance of Israel's yielding to American pres-• A concerted effort by Jewish Americans to limit the ad-

ments after his victory was: "The U.S should not be concerned because of the change in government." • Initial, instinctive adverse reaction by both Arab governments and the Palestinians, all of whom perceive Mr. Begin as one of the most anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian of Israeli politiclans. (An Egyptian Foreign Ministry source hazarded the

 Complication - because of these mutual suspicions - of the U.S. effort behind the scenes to enlist the help of the Soviet Union to break the impasse over Israeli refusal to have any dealings with the PLO or to agree to the latter's participation

Once installed in the premiership, however, Mr. Begin may recognize the inevitable consequences of Israel's military and financial dependence on the U.S. and the leverage which this gives any administration in Washington - in the last resort in secking to influence the policy of any Israeli Government. This leverage is far short of the power to dictate which most Arabs attribute to Washington. But to borrow a phrase from former President Nixon, this dependence enables the U.S. to make offers to Israel which cannot be refused.

since 1973, too easily given up too much in negotiation in reponse to U.S. "offers." And the prospect of more U.S. "offers" raised by President Carter's repeated reference to the need for a Palestinian homeland probably added to the voters' swing away from Labor, already mistrusted because of a series of domestic scandals and the country's economic plight. Monitor correspondent David Willis reports from Geneva:

verse effect on Israel's image in the U.S. of having a known hawk and hard-liner as premier - one who could be represented as less interested in compromise in the Middle East than the "moderate" Arab leaders with whom President Carter has conferred. Significantly, one of Mr. Begin's first state-

view, bowever, that as a former "terrorist" himself, Mr. Begin could hardly object to negotiating with the "terrorists" in the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

in Mideast negotiations at Geneva or elsewhere.

To some Israelis, Labor leaders Rabin and Peres have,

U.S. strategy in discussing the Middle East in talks with So-

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Middle East

Begin returns applause after his upset victory

viet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has been outlined by officials in Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's party here.

The strategy calls for Mr. Vance to suggest a fairly regular schedule of meetings with the Soviets on Mideast peace efforts, instead of the ad hoc meetings held so far.

This appears to concede the importance of Moscow as cochairman of the Geneva peace conference on the Mideast. It suggests U.S. recognition of the role the Soviets could play in pressuring the Palestinians, both directly and through other

Mr. Vance also plans to stress to Mr. Gromyko that: 1. The biggest hurdle to a new Geneva peace conference is the Palestinian refusal to sit down with Israel until Israel recognizes the Palestinian claim to its own homeland.

2. It is for the Arabs to work out how the Palestinians might attend a new peace conference. If the Arabs came up with a reasonable formula, then the U.S. would take it up with Israel. It is possible for Moscow to play a constructive role in peacemaking, U.S. officials here say privately.

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By Harry B. Ellis Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Clearly the United States, long accustomed to world leadership in matters economic, has lost some ground to other advanced societies, which - often at the cost of throbbing inflation – have achieved faster economic growth.

Does this mean that eventually Swedes, Danes, Germans, and Dutchmen will enjoy, as in some cases they already do, higher standards of living than their American counter-

Not necessarily. "Europe," says German economist Horst Schulmann, "having caught up, no longer can make easy progress by copying American technology. The easy plums have been plucked. Now Europe must make its own technological breakthroughs."

"U.S. multinationals." says John W. Kendrick, consultant to the Department of Commerce on productivity, "have introduced advanced technology abroad" and American firms

Is the U.S. losing the industrial race?

have "licensed generously" their processes to foreign com-

"Productivity in the United States," comments Tilford Gaines, senior vice-president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, New York, "started from such a high base that it is not surprising our comparative growth rate should be declining" and that other nations are catching up.

He stresses the difficulty of comparing the vast sprawling economy of the United States, which has 6 percent of the world's people and consumes 30 percent of its raw materials, with the economies of smaller European powers.

Also, what elements go into a standard of living? Would American workers agree to pay 40 percent of their income in taxes [60 percent for middle-grade managers] to support free health care and cheap access to universities for their

What weight does one give to safer, cleaner European streets; to the fact that some European workers get a 13thmonth's salary as a Christmas bonus, a four-week vacation, and in many cases a paid month's "cure" at a pleasant health resort?

No longer can Americans boast of being the highest-paid workers on average in the world. That distinction belongs to the Swedes. However, in a few industries, like automobiles and primary metals, American wages remain tops.

An American textile worker, says a recent White House report, earned \$4.55 an hour last year, compared with \$5.30 in Canada, \$5.50 in West Germany, and \$7.50 in Sweden. A Swedish chemical industry worker averaged \$8.30 an hour. against \$7.80 for an American.

Manufacturing wages noted

On average, notes the White House report, manufacturing wages are above the U.S. level in Sweden, about equal to the American level in Canada and West Germany, "and about one-half to three-fourths of the U.S. level in Japan, France, Italy, and the United Kingdom."

Fringe benefits add up to 80 percent of direct wage costs in the most advanced European countries, but less than 30 percent in the United States.

Soaring wages, however, boost unit labor con inflation. This is one reason why the United States has a lower inflation rate than any industrial power in the world except West Gormany and Switzerland. And Germany is no exception to the rule, for its disciplined workers consistently keep their wage demands in better line with productivity growth.

It is small wonder that more and more European manufacturers choose to build plants in the United Statos. American wages are liardly cheap; yet, says a German business-man, in the southern U.S. employee costs are less than he has to pay in Gormany,

Last year German firms invested more money in the United States than American companies in Germany. However, total U.S. investment in West Germany (47 billion) still far outweighs German investment in America (\$2.2 bit-

Concludes Mr. Schulmann, attached to Common Market headquarters in Brussels: "It is hard to say whether the standard of living, measured broadly, is higher now in the United States or in countries like Germany, the Netherlands, and Denmark."

Unscrambling the riddle

A place to begin, in unscrambling the riddle of the future, is to see what has happened on both sides of the Atlantic to productivity, or the amount of goods turned out by a man or woman in an hour of work.

Says economist Walter W. Heller: "A higher growth rate is the ultimate safeguard against inflation." He offers an equation: subtract the productivity rate from labor costs and you have the underlying rate of inflation.

If workers produce more goods at constant wages, consumer shelves will be abundantly stocked and inflation will be checked. Once labor costs outstrip productivity, however, prices rise."

"Rising productivity," says the U.S. Congressional Budget Office (CBO), "or output per worker, is the main source of increases in living standards."

in the first years after World War II, American industry. unscathed and modernized, had few challengers in the world. By 1960, however, the American growth rate was slowing down and the pace of its industrial competitors had

"When you start industrializing in a big way," says Bill Robinson, a Briton in charge of coordinating midterm planning for the European Community in Brussels, "you have rising productivity, both of capital and labor. After a time there is a diminishing rate of return. It requires more and more capital to keep that rate going."

Euroean indutry catchs up

About 60 percent of all productivity growth in the United States, reckons Robert E. Sibson, "was due to substitution of equipment for people. We are approaching limits in this area. It costs more, and the risks of obsolescence are

The United States, adds Mr. Sibson, president of a management-consultant firm in Princeton, New Jersey, "simply started this process earlier than the Europeans, who now

On the human side, too, Mr. Sibson finds a "terminal point." People, "not being equipment, react against overmethodization, or automating, of their jobs." Yet, he adds, job enrichment, or widening the scope of what a worker does individually, "usually means decreasing productivity."

Also, says Mr. Sibson, "there has been a great redistribution of the U.S. work force into service and professional areas." where productivity tends to be lower and much less

Rapid growth of the American labor force, says the CBO, a consequence of the post-war baby boom and of more women seeking work. It "is the major source of low growth" in productivity in recent years. The economy cannot at the same time absorb millions of new workers and credit" that other industrial powers are catching up. increase the output of those already on the job.

New jobs created in U.S.

In the last two years, since the low point of the recession in May, 1975, five million new jobs have been created in the United States. Yet, so rapidly is the labor force growing, that 7 percent of American workers cannot find jobs. "The civilian labor force," writes the CBO, "grew by 24 percent from 1965 to 1975, a substantial increase over the 15 percent

Many experts criticize the United States for devoting less of the nation's wealth to capital investment - upgrading plant and equipment - than most industrial powers.

"True," says Dr. Heller, regents professor of economics at the University of Minnesota, "other countries devote more of their GNP [gross national product - total output of goods and services] to capital investment and savings than we do. But this does not explain everything. We have invested much more in education, which is a development of the human resource.

"Criticisms of the U.S. growth rate do not take in the full range of investment. The intangibles - education, training - are not given proper weight."

Efforts to Improve safety

Again, says Dr. Heller, the United States "is trying to improve safety conditions, is spending huge sums on pollution control and the environment. This does not show up in productivity growth rates."

Finally, he concludes, "The maximum growth rate is not necessarily the optimum one from the human and social standpoint." Given all this, he finds it "not to U.S. dis-

A recent White House report discloses the extent of the catching-up process. From 1980 to 1975, says the report, productivity in manufacturing in the United States "rose at an annual average rate of 2.7 percent per year. All other major industrial countries had larger annual gains." Comparable figures were 4 percent for Canada and Britain, 5.6 to 6.6 percent in France, West Germany, Italy, and Sweden, and nearly 10 percent for Japan.

Currently, however, as the United States recovers more quickly from recession than other nations, the productivity growth rate is relatively brisk. It rose at a 4 percent annual rate in 1976, says the U.S. Department of Labor, and is increasing almost as fast so far this year.

What will the future bring, now that Europe's faster growth has pulled it roughly to the same stage of development as the United States?

"At a minimum," said Mr. Schulmann in Brussels, "the productivity growth rate in Europe should decrease to 2 or 3 percent. And there should be an increase in the United

Mr. Robinson also expects a slowing down in Europe. "European countries," he says, may have deceived themselves into thinking that a 5 percent growth rate is the longterm norm. But perhaps 3 percent is the norm," barring an unforeseen technological breakthrough.

For the future, said economist Deitrich Kurth in Bonn. "the United States is better off [than much of Europe] because of its richness in resources. West Germany, for example, is very import-dependent. I cannot foresee that Germany will have faster growth rates than the United

So a cycle appears to be complete. The early-blooming U.S. grew quickly, then necessarily slowed down, while late-starting Europe flourished and now appears to be slowing its pace. Nations on both sides of the ocean face the future with roughly comparable growth prospects.

All industrial powers grapple with a combination, so far unyielding, of high inflation and joblessness.

Another major imponderable is the energy crisis - the need to pay ever-spiraling prices for oil and to plan an escape to alternative fuels.

Sweden, for example, notes Peter Steen of the Secretarist for Future Studies in Stockholm, imports 100 percent of its oil, which furnishes 71 percent of the nation's energy. These figures are not too different from those elsewhere in

Conversations in two of Europe's most economically successful countries. Sweden and West Germany, yield hints over and above reasons cited sarlier why growth rates may somewhat in Europe.

A sense is growing among many young Swedes, said Mr. Steen, a tall, slender young scholar, "that the stress on consumption has run its course and should be replaced by a society of better human and social relations," in which people "care for the elderly and for each other."

"This, however," he added, "runs counter to the traditional way of measuring productivity, for in such a serviceoriented society productivity in the usual sense would de-

And Dr. Werner Menden of West Germany's Ministry for Research and Technology, speaking in Bonn about German concern over the worldwide effects of the coming oil crists.

"Right now, there is plenty of capital [here] to invest;"
But German corporations, expressing a sense of caution,
sace saving more and investing less than they should in jobcreating plant and equipment.

Industrigice:

Tortoises on the hare

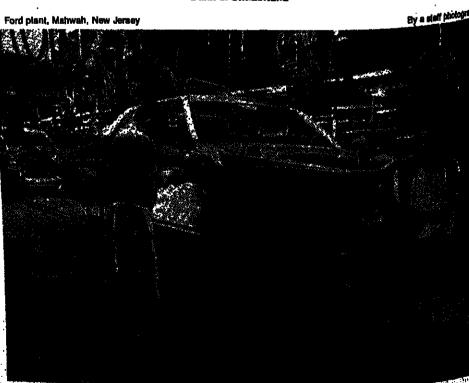
Purchasing power still strongest in the United Stales (May/June 1976)

Number of working hours needed to purchase:

City	Food Basket	Women's and Men's Clothing	Servi
Amsterdam	341/2	41	10
Brussels	411/2	641/2	91
Chicago	251/4	45%	81
Dublin	40	71%	14
Düsseldorf	40%	521/4	10
Geneva	351/2	471/2	8! 16! 7!
London	44%	55	16
Los Angeles	23%	49%	
Montreal	28%	48%	9! 8! 16! 8!
New York	26%	49	8
Paris	54	74%	16
Stockholm	411/4	48	8
Tokyo	70%	57%	12
Source: Union Ban	k of Switzerland	•	

males of hourly compensation for production workers in manufacturing

	1970	midyear 1976
	\$1.48	\$3.06
1	\$3.46	\$7.39
	\$1.74	\$4.59
ermany .	\$2.32	\$6.70
•	\$1.75	\$4.27
	\$0.99	\$ 3.26
1	\$2.93	\$8.50
States	\$4.20	\$6.90
Bureau of Labor Statistics	*	• -





THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Carter's

'voice'

By Louise Sweeney Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Somewhere on Route 85 into Atlanta, between the Stuckey's

He'd be chugging along in his dusty blue '61 Volkswagen,

driving and listening to conservative, all-talk radio station

WRNG ("ring radio"). "One of those announcers would take

off on Jimmy Carter, knowing Jody'd be on the phone soon," a

sure enough. "Jody would hear some statement, peel off the

mad at the nearest exit, grab a phone, and hang on with the

ring radio guy" until he was satisfied the wrong impression

"Jody is obsessed with setting the record straight," says Mr. Riner, who ought to know. A former Atlanta Constitution reporter, he was assistant press secretary during the Carter campaign. "He'll argue with reporters, he'll stick to it to the

final straw," says Mr. Riner, who now is press secretary to

Funny, Jody Powell doesn't look truculent. He's lounging in

front of the blue velvet curtain of the White House press room,

triefing a crowd of reporters, his arms hung like the morning

landry over the brown wood podium. He has this crest of

wayward, ash-blond hair and guileless blue eyes and a ready

grin, He is dressed, as always, in a pair of trousers with a suit

vest hanging open over his shirt, tie unknotted and slightly

askew. He's without a jacket. He looks like a cross between a

Bantist choirboy and a Mississippi riverboat gambler - one

fences, and all. He meets questions with a quick intelligence, a

Southern politeness studded by "pardon?" as a form of punc-

"How much importance does it have?" he repeats a re-

porter's question. "I never know. How about, quote, a great

deal, how would that be?" he banters with the reporter. To an-

other, who is riding him with a question other reporters

grumble is irrelevant, he finally grins: "If you choose to be-

lieve the CIA is a tool of the petroleum industry, there's noth-

Mr. Powell's job has been compared to that of the lion ta-

mer, the tightrope walker, the bullfighter who survives without

the cape. White House-watcher John Osborne of the New Re-

public describes it more clinically as an "adversary relation-

Mr. Powell believes it's none of the above, but he admits

"here is a degree of gamesmanship about the relationship. A

certain amount of pre-established rules and structured ways of

behaving that are understood by the people involved," a rela-

tionship in which he believes the press's interests and the gov-

enment's interests can be served compatibly "99 times out of

For him, that relationship includes official candor on a ques-

ton: saying, "yes, I know [something], but I'm not ready to

make that announcement on it, [rather] than to dance around

the thing and pretend you don't know it, try to evade it. . . .

There are numerous occasions where it's important to the

ress that I know more than I'm able to say because if I don't,

He explains that: "because it helps me to place things in

unitext, to avoid unintentionally misleading them. . . . And

bough I can't tell 'em exactly what they'd like to know, I can

help them avoid making mistakes which mislead the public."
That's crucial, he believes, because in the past few years the

of government are saying, nor what the press reports they are

would be corrected, says the friend, Duayne Riner.

friend and co-campaigner remembers.

Georgia Gov. George Busbee.

tuation, and quick wit.

ing I can do about it."

ship" with the press.

Gamesmanship conceded

pecan candy signs and the Exxon stations, Jody Powell be-

came White House press secretary years before it happened.

Jody Powell:

people

science

How the sea foretells the weather

By Robert C. Cowen

Meteorologists who forecast rainfall for northeastern Brazil should consult the equatorial Atlantic. Sea surface temperapures hundreds of miles away in December foreshadow January to March rains in this drought-prone part of Brazil.

This new finding strengthens the hope that sea temperatures can become an effective tool for long-range weather foreeasting - not just for Brazil, but for large areas of the world.

Meteorologists already know that sen surface temperatures and atmospheric circulation are strongly coupled. A large warm patch off the American West Coast seems to have helped stabilize the wind patterns that brought drought to California and severe winter east of the

However, the interaction between air and sea is intricate. Cause and effect remain obscure. For example, Don Gilman, chief of the U.S. National Weather Service's long-range forecasting group, notes that, while warm Pacific waters help ex-

Research notebook

plain this winter's weather regime, one can backtrack and show that wind patterns helped set up the warm water patch in the

Discoveries of such air-sea relationships have tantalized meteorologists for years with visions of using them for long-range forecasting. So far this approach has had

little success. Now Charles G. Markham of California State University and Douglas R. McLain of the National Marine Fisheries Service think they may have found such a forecasting tool for northeastern Brazil. They have embodied their temperature-rainfall correlation in a predictive formula that, they explain in a report in Nature, "makes possible a useful rainfall forecast before the rainy season

Just how remote ocean temperatures affect Brazil's rain is unclear. Yet, as meteorologist P. B. Wright points out in reviewing this work for Nature, Markham and McLain have found so significant n correlation it probably does reflect "a real physical relationship."

Nevertheless, Wright adds, "The prob-

lem of cause and effect remains a thorn one. It will not be answered from simple correlation studies like that of Markham and McLain, but these are valuable in the viding pointers."

One of the big needs this research points up is for wide-ranging and reliand data. Sea surface data come from ship to ports filed by many nations. As Wrige notes. "It is a tectious and intricate job to transform millions of observations from ship's logs into a series of monthly means checked for errors, and for 5 degree squares over the globe." Such work ma indeed be tedious, but its payoff could be big. As Markham and McLain have shown, it could begin to give long-range weather forecasting a new degree of still That's reason enough to give this research higher priority than it enjoys today.

What parachutes are doing under water

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles Parachutes which drag energy from underwater currents and a pipe which sucks power from waves are two off-beat energy ideas which the federal government has decided are worth pursuing.

In announcing the two \$10,000 contracts, Michael McCormick of the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) characterized them as "novel and interesting" energy

The contracts represent an expansion of ERDA support into a variety of methods for extracting energy from the sea.

In the past, the energy agency has focused all its effort in this area on one technology. ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC). An OTEC generator would be a close cousin to the refrigerator, but much bigger. By pumping the equivalent of a Mississippi River up from the ocean depths, one of these machines could theoretically extract work from the difference in temperature between the deep water and that surge through it.

at the surface. A fluid such as freon would suck heat from the warm water, turn to gas, turn a turbine generator, and then give up its excess energy to the colder currents.

put of 700,000 mogawatts of energy is available from the temperature gradients of the Gulf of Mexico. The vast size of this energy resource evolains ERDA's interest in it.

While currents and waves contain less extractable energy than these thermal differences, they still could be important energy sources in certain areas.

According to Professor McCormick, the waves which beat on the coast of the states of Washington and Oregon contain an average of 20 kilowatts per yard. Thus along a one and a half mile stretch the waves have a power equal to the output of a typical power station.

The British, who have a surf containing several times more energy than that in the Pacific Northwest of the U.S., are spending \$5 million on wave generator development. The best design they have come up with captures 80 percent of the energy of most of the waves which

The pipe-like wave generator designed by Prof. John Isaacs and colleagues at Scripps Institution of Oceanography in California and being partially funded by ERDA has an unknown efficiency. But it is the only novel idea It has been estimated that a continuing outof this type to surface in the U.S., says Professor McCormick.

Its basic design is simple: a pipe eight feet in diameter and 300 feet long which floats vertically. As a wave passes, water is forced up inside the tube into a chamber above water level. A one-way valve keeps the water from draining back down the open tube. Instead, the water streams out through a small turbine which drives an electric generator.

While Professor Isaacs has the resources of a major institution and financial backing from the National Seagrant program, as well as ERDA, the inventor of the underwater parachute system drives a truck for a living.

His name is Gary Steelman, and he has been trying to get the government to help develop his low-velocity water energy converter for

"It's been a very long, drawn-out affair," recalls the Iowa inventor. His idea grew out of some work he did on windmills. "From there it was a short step to water," Mr. Steelman re-

His device consists of a loop of rope with a series of parachutes attached. When put in a current, the chutes moving downstream open and are given a strong push by the flowing water. On the return trip, they collapse and so offer relatively little resistance to being pulled

When the loop is run over a large pulley and this is linked to a generator - it can produce electricity.

"If you decided to extract energy from a moving stream, this is the cheapest, most efficient way to do it," says Ross McCluney of the Florida solar energy center who participated in some of the early tests of Mr. Steelman's prototype.

Although the device has potential problems of fouling; and tangling, Dr. Cluney is certain they can be solved. But there are other, less tractable problems with pulling large amounts of energy from ocean currents

Slowing down the Gulf Stream, for instance. could have serious environmental and climatological effects, says Professor McCormick. "That is why we have given this a relatively low priority," he adds. Still, ERDA now would like Mr. Steelman to build a river-sized version of his system and test it.

But because he recently went bankrupt - as a result of another, but in this case unsuccesstul invention — Mr. Steelman is not, certain he can afford to stop driving his truck and put more work into water-current generation.

Besides these two projects, ERDA is nego-liating some studies into another form of ocean energy that has considerable potential. When salt and fresh water are mixed, the salt vigorausly spreads into the fresh water. Some of this energy can be put to work when the fresh water and brine are separated by special

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The pose of a non-relaxer

then I'm really not much help to them."

As he talks, he tilts back in his navy-blue corduroy swivel thair with his feet up on the desk. It's a relaxed pose for a who doesn't really relax, who is busy bending a paper cip, crackling a cellophane wrapper, twirling a yellow pencil, Wigging a soda, turning restlessly in his squeaking chair at a Ishaped desk littered with papers.

From time to time he glances out the full-length windows at the White House azaleas and lawn. His is a room with a view on history, a large, cream-colored office with a cozy fireplace, simmon velvet couch, drapes and furniture done in a blue and persimmon print, a round table drawn up with captain's

The one liner Jody Powell is best known for occurred when Georgia segregationist Lester Maddox once called Jimmy Car-ter a har. To which Jody Powoll answered: "Being called a lar by Land William Box and Carles a lar by lester Maddox is like being called ugly by a frog lody has a reputation for being funny gregarious, extroverted and he is at press conferences. But behind the litle, he is



who grew up reading Mark Twain, fishing pole, white-washed Jody Powell at the

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Not about to give away anyone's secrets, his own included

'Reassuring' upbringing

city. Trespassers will be prosecuted.

But you can learn a little about the surface of Jody Powell: that he grew up on a farm in Vienna, Georgia, his mother. June, being a high-school civics and history teacher; his father, Joseph Lester Powell, a farmer; that it was a "reassuring, interesting, but not threatening" upbringing. . . "It was not a childhood which left me any excuses . . . for my mistakes as an adult." That he chopped wood, ran a tractor, and milked cows twice a day all his boyhood till he went away to Georgia State. That he was on his way toward getting his doctorate in political science at Emory University when he met the man from Plains. That he began by stuffing envelopes 'and driving Jimmy Carter around the state seven years ago, and ended up becoming one of his closest confidents, in what many see as a father-son relationship.

windows slam, the doors shut, the shutters bolt. Private prop-

"Each of the persons around Jimmy Carter represents different aspects of him," says Betty Rainwater, a longtime Car-

Jody Powell: 'In on the takeutts'

When you ask him about himself, you can almost hear the ter campaigner and deputy press assistant, now deputy assistant to the President on research. "The two who appear closest to him and in some ways are, are Jody and Ham Jordan, but those two guys are like night and day. They are like different parts of Jimmy Carter. Jody has that thoroughness, attention to detail you find in President Carter. Like him, he wants to understand all aspects of a subject . . . and he wants to make his own decisions. He wants to be the best he can be.''

Jody is always there with the President, physically, and always has moment-to-moment access, she notes, whereas Hamilton Jordan, the planner, the strategist, has often operated outside the immediate Carter orbit. But, she emphasizes: "Jody is a totally self-reliant person."

He almost didn't come

Mr. Powell knows that about himself: "I really don't think my degree of happiness or contentment is very much affected by outside sorts of events or people one way or another." He admits he doesn't care for power, and has gone on the record as saying he could walk away from his job as press secretary, if it were a matter of principle, without a twinge.

In fact, he almost didn't come to Washington, says his wife of 11 years, Nan Jared Powell. Mrs. Powell says she told him, "I'd sacrificed so much, given him up for two years [of campaigning] and he's worked so hard and so long," so she urged im to come to Washington. Jody, though, felt he'd already fulfilled his only commitment - to get Jimmy Carter elected and didn't want to lose any more time away from his wife and their 10-year-old daughter, Emily. Mrs. Powell says matter-offactly that they have had only one vacation together in the last 10 years, a week spent, because they are both Civil War buffs, touring the battlegrounds of Virginia. She remembers "his playing plaintive Civil War ballads on the harmonica along the way" as they toured

gets home from the White House at 10 or 11 at night, he has what may be his first meal of the day and also devours one of his favorite books, on history or politics. His favorite? If he were to save only one book for the ages, it would be the King James Bible.

But for the last seven years his life has been given over to Jimmy Carter, What has kept him hanging in there? "Well, frankly. I've enjoyed it," says the man who will tell you with a straight face that his major talent is "getting by."

But beyond that, there is an idealism he usually keeps under-wraps; "And it's a rare thing, for whatever reason, to have an opportunity to make some sort of impression, hopefully, for what you at least believe to be the right direction. ... I think most everybody hopes that in the course of their lifetime they will have done some things that are worthwhile; that can aflect some people other than themselves, that they can take some personal pride in:

Jerald terliorst, former Ford press secretary who is now a syndicated columnist, says Mr. Powell is doing well and has the trust of the press; because "his strongest suit in terms of credibility is the fact that he has extremely close and virtually unlimited access to the President. He's in on the takeous as: well as the landings



By Gordan N. Converse, chief photographer Power from the sea - tapping underwater currents via perachutes

Sculpture in the street

Pop art for Chicago's skyline

By Jeannette Oates

Claes Oldenburg's "Batcolumn," a latticed steel sculpture 100 feet high, is etched against the Chicago sky just the way he visualized it, the sky playing an important part in the con-

The 20-ton sculpture, which stands in front of the Social Security Administration Building on Madison Street in a formerly derelict neighborbood just west of the city's downtown area, was dedicated by Joan Mondale last month.

Mr. Oldenburg, one of the first pop artists, is credited with holping to shape the public's accoplance of modern art through his imagination, wit, and superb technique. He is known for soft sculptures of such objects as a hamburger, lipstick, or claw-footed bathtub made frequently of canvas, vinyl, plaster, wood, or other simple materials. He calls "Batcolumn" his first "open form" sculpture and the largest

The artist (who pronounces his first name Clouse) received the \$100,000 federal art-in-architecture commission two years ago. Before deciding on a ball bat, Mr. Oldenburg considered a cap (similar to the Dutch cap he enjoys wearing), a spoon, and a fireplug. Of course he ruled out a towering "Clothespin" and "Geometric Mouse: Scale X," having already designed those for Philadelphia and Houston re-

The bat idea evolved from a lithograph he did a few years ago in Chicago. He had been asked to do a drawing of a baseball bat spinming at the speed of light for a proposed monument. He finally settled on a line drawing of the contour of a baseball for the lithograph, but the bat idea remained alive.

"I thought it would be interesting to just

By Diana Rowan

John Steinbeck left his readership a surpris-

ing posthumous gift: a translation - and mod-

ernization - of Sir Thomas Malory's 15th-cen-

tury tales of King Arthur and his court. It

seems a long leap from Cannery Row to Cam-

clot and Tintagel by the Cornish Sea, even for

someone of Steinbeck's prodigious talent. How-

would give me both the linear effect and the dematerialized object," he said in an interview published in a local paper. "I became enthusiastic about developing a three-dimensional sculpture. This way the line against the sky would work. It wouldn't be too thin or flat."

After doing a working drawing, he collaborated with architect-engineer Bob Jennings of Lippincott, Inc. Mr. Oldenburg made a model on a lathe to his own specifications and Mr. Jennings shepherded Lippincott's construction of the 1,808 welded pieces of steel used in the ammoth monument.

Mr. Older rg, son of a Swedish consulgeneral, gre up in Chicago. He attended the School of th art Institute from 1952 to '56, and he worked briefly as a news reporter before going to New York to experiment with new materials and realistic design.

In the 1960s, he was part of a group of pop artists, the dissenters from and successors to the dada movement. The group included such people as Andy Warhol, Roy Lichtenstein, Robert Rauschenburg, and Jasper Johns, who developed visual innovations that joited but amused the public.

Now Mr. Oldenburg's "Batcolumn" has toined an illustrious group of outdoor sculptures in Chicago's business district. In addition to Picasso and Calder pieces, there is Chagall's whimsical solid rectangular mosaic portraying the four seasons. This art-in-the-open not only attracts a host of tourists, but serves as a backdrop for noonday concerts and ethnic

Mr. Oldenburg will spend the summer in Holland, where his new exhibition of drawings was scheduled to open at the Stedelick Museum in Amsterdam today, to be followed by shows in Stockholm and Paris.

John Steinbeck's King Arthur for the 20th century



Claes Oldenburg's 'Batcolumn'

Paris: not only through rose colored glasses

ich. 211 pp. \$10.95. London: Weidenfell a

By Roderick Nordell

more people than ever before through the "Rich Man, Poor Man" novel. But ut

"It is difficult not to love a city you be seen for the first time on the day It was leated," he writes, the World War II Amend abroad who never quite went home spin ! the "summer dresses" story a young oc; contemplate the pleasures of Manhattana Sunday the way Shaw contemplates roung Paris in the '50s hand in hand with the pale companion: "... she likes to walk and gets just arrived in the city for the first time his life and she likes to listen to you talk and the imaginary."

'Sky . . . is different'

But at its exhibarating best, Paris But; May, 1959, that is, when Otis's comments and note, the apartment-rental scene in Paris:

Artist Ronald Searle gets equal billing Shaw for drawings that are not illustration the text but sandwiched slices of life seed by fine-lined master of the grotesque. Ere, body's yen to visit Shaw's Paris meets the paris spective of Searle's Paris in which a fall sinister face peeps through a conclerge's tipe less door, there is a long-haired guitar plays in front of Notre Dame, and a Mona Like & the sky mysteriously gives the

Horton's "almost lack of comment" on the first portion he gave them seemed to stun him

Guinevere and her chaste knight. Yet why did he end the tales with the mo-

ever, he had evidently loved Caxton's "Morte d'Arthur" as a boy, and immorsed himself in perfect, fatal moment down to its chaotic con-Arthurian studies for two years before he beclusion? Even his editor, Chase Horton, refers with apparent bafflement to Steinbeck's His work led him to the 15th-century Win-"block" that might have kept him from finishchester manuscript (which he felt was more ing the tales. Did he become overwhelmed (as authentic than Caxton's version) and, with his he often worried he would) by the vast underwife Elaine, he then lived and traveled in Engrowth of Arthurian scholarship, which gland, writing the portion published here dur- stretches back across cultures from Islamic to ing 1958-59. The book is incomplete, ending ... Italian. Was it the sonse of the impending close. abruptly at Camelot's peak, with the sudden of his own life? (He died in 1968, three years he wanted to give to us. flowering of passion between Lancelot and the after the last published correspondence on this work.) Or might it have been, in part, the shock he felt at the dubious reaction his agent, Elizabeth Otia, and his friend Horton gave him upon their reading of the first portion in 1958. For that matter, what keeps any writer from completing a work he or she knows (at least at

Rewriting not desired

(J

A P

gan writing this in the late 1950s.

It is a robust and curious work, very much Steinbeck's own, since he changed and added to Malory's tales. Ills good was nothing less than to make the Arthurian legends and era even this literary giant from carrying the work come alive for the 20th-century reader; to res-through to completion. cue the tales from the obscurity of Middle English and, he felt, from Malory's faulty narrative construction and one-dimensional characterizations. Malory seemed to have had the disconcerting habit of getting his knights and damsels into trouble, and then forgetting where he left them, as he began new adventures. Worse, in noyelist Steinbock's eyes, Malory always gave away the climax two or three times before the end of every tale.

The Acts of King Arthur and His Noble change Malory; he particularly refused to Knights, by John Steinbeck. New York: Far-soften or sentimentalize him, dealing bluntly rar, Straus and Giroux, 364 pp. \$10. London: with Arthur's sinful dalliances and his Herodlike slaughter of the innocents. He also refused to erase the lusty elements as Tennyson did in the Victorian era (reducing Malory's "muscular prose to watery poetry"); he presents the attempted seduction of Lancelot by the four lascivious witch-queens with graphic drama, and evokes a sensuous tenderness between

> ment of anguished bliss between these two as if reluctant to follow the legend from that moments) is good? Evidently, something kept

Fascinating backdrop

In his correspondence on the subject with Oils and Horton (included in this book as a fascinating backdrop for the tales) Steinbeck talked incessantly of his apprehension that the subject would overwhelm and/or escape him. But these spells were broken by long periods when the loyous "fury of writing" as he tarmed it within sween him. Steinbeck denied he wanted to rewrite or termed it would sweep him forward wintil

past recovering that certain momentum. He struggled to rally his energies ("I hope I am too professional to be shocked into paralysis") but there are no more periods of joyful fury. He stopped writing several weeks later, and correspondence on the subject ceased between He continues to voice an interest in Horton's new lists of Arthurian "ms., artifacts, and illu-

minations," but his last published comment on the subject in July, 1965, is significant: "I am struggling along with the matter of Arthur. I think I have something and am pretty excited about it. But I am going to protect myself by not showing it to anybody so that after I get a stretch of it done, if it seems bad, I can simply destroy it. But right now I don't think it is bad. Strange and different, but not bad."

One suspects Steinbeck completed and left behind just about as much of King Arthur as

keepup * *

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Irwin Shaw no doubt has reached me. bulent, big-money television version of fades before a simple, sunlit phrase like girls in their summer dresses," which s had the wit to memorialize as the title of short story. It is the romantic Shaw of that story who takes us willingly to Paris with in his new book, a selection of descrip pieces from over the years.

Not to force the comparison too ist, t relationship of the couple in the story turns. not to be perfect, and Paris now turns out : to be what it was in the '50s: "It must not be said that everything has gone bad – akbeફોા good deal has." To Shaw's latter-day eyes the sky itself is different, tainted by industri fumes, only occasionally clear, and plents!) skyscrapers that are even less sestimati pleasing than the cold towers of Ameri

for all seasons, with the possible exception winter. "Paris in the winter is for connoise." of melancholy ...," writes Shaw, wat "weeks on end the sun is only a pale nat." beyond the slowly moving clouds." At any the of year, as Shaw is not the only American's

Lots of lively detail

Shaw's Parisian arias tend lowerd varis. ways of listing things, letting accumulation lively detail do the work of analysis. "Par Paris!" is a lighter book to put on the st. with, say, the 600 pages of Janet Flank probing "Parls Journal: 1944-1965" or Ent. Hemingway's memoir of an earlier (1934 Paris, "A Moveable Feast."

ovor an international gaggle of tour buses.

Roderick Nordell is the flowing's busis.

tant chief editorial writer.

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Commercial cricket: will it sell in Budleigh Salterton?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A group of the world's top cricketers is seeking to do for cricket what the top tennis players did for world tennis.

That is, they are trying to turn the bat-andball game into a truly professional operation highly paid, commercially operated, richly sponsored, multi-racial, thoroughly televised and dramatically exciting. And they are seeking to do this, not by persuasion and negotiation but abruptly and sensationally by force

The tennis players succeeded, but can the

suit be as it has been in tennis - a rich proliferation of the game to the great benefit of all

"In the news business, facts

are a dime a dozen. What

is important is the weight

of the facts-the balance

and perspective"

The Christian Science Monitor

Joseph C. Harach

Joseph C. Harsch is hooked on history-

journalist can to putting the whole picture

Joining the Monitor in 1929, Harsch

covered World War II from Washington

and Berlin. After the war, he divided his

NBC, all the while continuing his Monitor

But his home base has never been his

boundary. The world is his local beat.

And he will probably never shake the

nagging impulse that keeps a pattern-

hunting columnist asking of events:

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past and present. His thrice-weekly column comes about as close as one

The Australians are in Britain this year for a new Test series, the first official tour having taken place here in England exactly 99 years

The captain of the Australian touring team Greg Chappell is one of the players involved in the proposed breakaway move. And so is England's captain Tony Greig. It would be difficult for the Australian Cricket Board to remove Chappell from the captaincy at this time. But the Test and County Cricket Board could very well drop Greig, unfair as that might

Other players involved include Sussex fast bowler John Snow, Kent's great wicket-keeper Alan Knott and Kent's superb left-arm spinner Derek Underwood. Australia's rebels include speed merchant Denis Lillee, the greatest fast bowler in the world, Rodney Marsh (brother of start golfer Graham Marsh, currently on the who want to play it, even the rankest amateurs United States tour) Knott's only rival, and Da--or will it be the wreckage of a wonderful tra- vid Hookes, the brightest young Australian batting star to rise for a quarter of a century.

The present idea is to set the ball rolling

the Rest of the World - for Pakistan, South Africa and the West Indies also are involved - in Australia in the coming winter.

Behind the scheme are Australia's biggest olishing and TV magnate Kerry Packer and its best known sports promoter John Cornell.

Immediate reaction has largely been one of horror and hostility. Tour manager Len Maddocks called the Australian team together and warned them that if they played in any events not sanctioned by the Australian Board they would put their careers at risk. Donald Carr, former England captain now

head of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the ruling body in British cricket under whose banner all England teams play, has said the same thing but in a more diplomatic and roundabout

Chairman of England's Test electors Alec a jam factory. Bedser says: "I can't see the idea working. Test matches are contests between one country and another. Exhibition cricket never has tune with the times, had sustained appeal, whoever is playing."

stan and New Zealand

cott was dropped permanently from the Test and golf into TV spectaculars so successfully. side after he had refused a tour of India. Now Will the rebels instead simply damage the likely to be missing during next winter's tours it for the rest of their playing lives?

Indeed every major cricket country's national team is threatened, except India's. For if the players who have agreed to join Packer's circus are dropped from Test cricket the international game as it is known today could be irreparably damaged. Test cricket would be, so to speak, between second elevens.

Probably the players believe this gives them their major negotiating strength. For the Australian circus is only the first move in an effort to change the way the international game is organized in general. And in particular to change

In England, the only country where players are supposed to be professional, the game is played seven days a week during the summer. Only a few stars however make a living at it. Most of the players earn less than a sweeper in

The reason is, players claim, that the traditional way of organizing the game is out-of-

'They mean to shock the game's managers The Test schedule is organized well ahead of into the 20th century; to do for crickel what time and its already very full. Next winter for the players did for tennis. But tradition is a instance England is due to tour in both Paki powerful force. And a team game may not be open to the same strong-arm tactics that England's finest opening batsman Geoff Boy- changed the essentially lonely games of tennis

the backbone of the MCC Test side seems game for a time and ruin their own standing in

Orantes: a nice guy who finishes first

Even in a highly visible sport like professional tennis, an outstanding though pulet player can sometimes get lost. Or when was the last time you read a feature on Manuel Orantes in a national magazine other than a tennis publication?

Orantes is such a gentleman that he should never be allowed to play in anything except white tie and tails. He could give lessons on politeness and protocol. He neither yells at linesmen, glares at referees, nor does things to upset his oppo-

Manual Orantes is all the proof anyone needs that nice guys frequently do finish first. Since 1971 he has won 10 major tournaments including this year's Commercial Union Grand Prix Masters in Houston. While Orantes is more at home with

clay than most sculptors, his overall game is so steady that he can triumph on any surface. His ground strokes are textbook perfect and you can count the number of times he has beaten himself in recent years on the fingers of one hand. The first thing you notice about Manuel

is that he always seems to be returning rival players' best shots. Even cannonball servers are not exempt from his talent. He also has an arsenal of exquisite passing shots, lobs that come down near the baseline with snow on them, and a tendency to break back from a sure defeat Basically Orantes has a simple formula

for winning.

"You learn what other players on the pro tour do best and then you try to make them do something else," he explained.
"You try to draw them away from their strength Sometimes it is not easy.
"Emotionally I do not give myself

away." he continued. "I am just too busy concentrating on the ball for anyone to read anything into my face. But inside my head I am very excited.

"Mostly I like, to plan my strategy ahead, and then stay with it if I can. But sometimes, when one gets behind and nothing is going just right, one must gamble and try another way. It is no good to stay with things when it is obvious that you cannot win with them."

Back in 1975 in the semifinals of the U.S. Open at Forest Hills, Orantes came



Orantes: lessons on politeness

down in the fourth set to best Guillermo Vilas 4-6, 1-6, 6-2, 7-5, 6-4.

The next day Manuel amazed those who said he would have nothing left physically by beating Jimmy Connors for the title in

Orantes, a son of a Barcelona lens grinder, became a ballboy at the age of 10, was only 18 when he represented Spain against Australia in a Davis Cup challenge tournament in 1971 by beating Cliff Drysdale, Ken Rosewall, Marty Riessen, and

Manuel is a 27-year-old lefthander who learned to play on clay, who now hits piercing shots from the net as well as the baseline and who has the reserve tank of a pro basketball player.

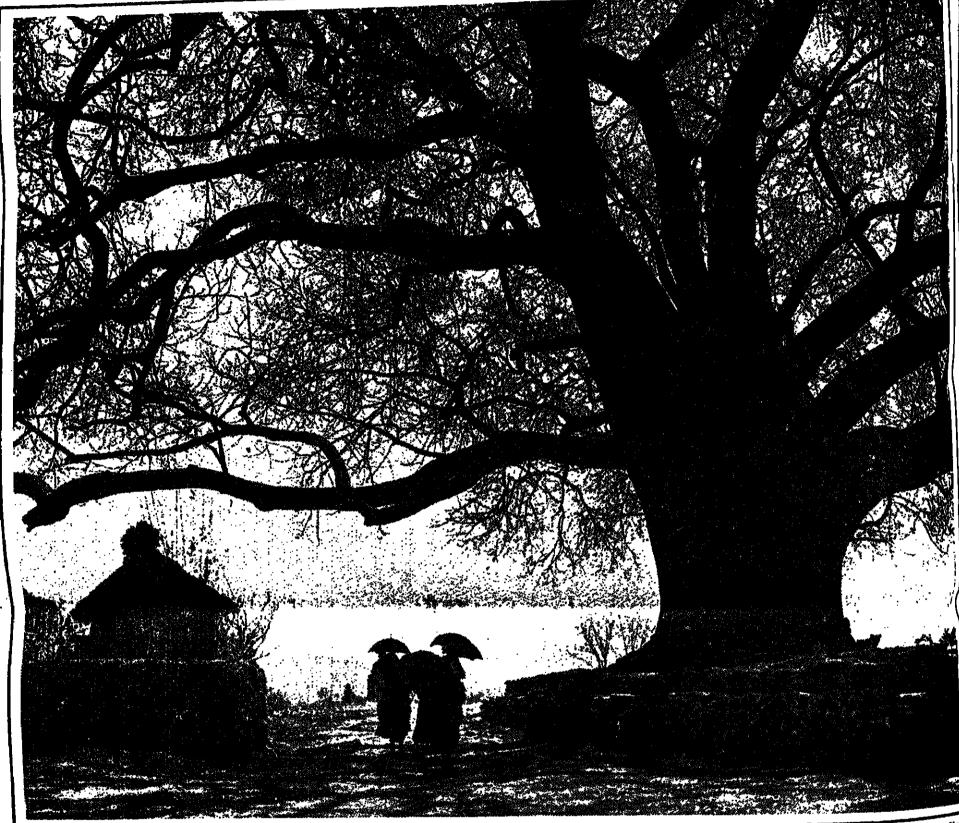
"Clay" he grinned, "makes you run down everything or you don't last very long. It is the same way with lobbing. I learned to lob in self-defense and now it is one of my best weapons.

"Later it was the same with passing shots." Orantes continues. "You cannot hope to win if you allow your opponent to consistently come to the net against you. You have to counteract by hitting the ball

Back where he cannot reach it.

What he didn't mention was temperament of a man who never beats himself.

photography



Village road in the Himalayas, Nepa

The realm beyond the visual

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

speciacular Himalayas in Nepal. The day be ... Ureday was ready to leave it seemed to me fore, the American Ambassador, over lunch in Katmandu, has suggested I fly to this remote spot to see and photograph a village almost completely unspoiled and unknown by the nutside world.

530

The early morning flight was a once-a-week affair made in a small and vory old twin-engine plane. It had n full load - 19 other passengers - all Nepaleso or Tibeton refugees returning to their hamiels from Katmandu. After the pussengers were seated, on came a huge load of fresh vegetables and most - all packed high in the aisle and not strapped down. Before the rear door was slammed shut, three goals were pushed in to complete our cargo. It took all the power the little plane could muster to get us off the ground. To my knowledge the goats were the only living things aboard that did not mind the rough air currents. I was mighty happy to reach our destination as scheduled.

The day was photographically productive

everything had been photographed - people, village scenes, markets, mountains, wild monkeys, and exotic birds. One reaches a point when he feels he just cannot see or photograph enother thing.

Yet, my eyes continued to roam and take in everything as I headed down the dusty road toward the waiting plane. Then suddenly I noticed, a good distance away, a glant tree. It seemed to be the widest tree I had ever seen only the Himalayas could have produced such a tree. To make it more visually attractive, a amail thatched roofed sheller rested beneath the spreading limbs. Good but not complete. I thought. If only it had that "third something" what should it be?

Certainly with all the pictures I had taken that day I didn't need one more - I would pass this one up. Yel, my trained eye, continued to see as a camera would see. As one moves and by late afternoon the awesome grandeur of around a subject there is one moment at which

family cat that has taught me such lessons in patience, I waited and waited. Then the sound voices. Would they come near? Would they fill the needed lost element without which the photograph would have been both formless and

and moved toward the village below. As is so often the case, my last victure taken (see an unhappy with the results the life below the life b often the case, my last picture taken (seen anyone else could have done the job above) became my favorite for the day.

The small village lay on the slopes of the the Himalayas had left me both breathless and all the elements in motion are in balance. A Many times I use other forms of life of more preciacular Himalayas in Napal. The day be-tired. I was ready to leave it seemed to me shotomers in motion are in balance. A Many times I use other forms of life of more preciacular Himalayas in Napal. The day be-tired. I was ready to leave it seemed to me photographer must seize that moment when ment to complete my pictures. As mind, heart, eye, and camera work harmoniously and instantly together.

Many times I use other forms of the movement of air, water or rights. As als, the movement of air, water or purpose I knew I had the elements or makings for a picture, yet something was missing. I did not know at the moment what it was. Like the family cat that her the people is the world.

Most professional photographers often at asked to photograph under extremely poor to ditions and forced deadlines. Yet they are produce and produce well. One advantage being an average amateur is that you can be towned a verage amateur is that you can be Suddenly everything came into play. A small show only what you like, when you lik working under the same conditions if the Many "nature" photographers today, as well swer is no, then I release my work in the state what some of the past, find it impatural to have tors with a clear conscience. Gold photographer in their scenes. It all depends on why phors should be able to take what sort of else has seen and make it took exclude statement you gre making with your camera and different.

Regal Spain: much more than Madrid

By Buddy Basch Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Going to Spain and visiting Madrid and the Costa del Sol is like going to England and just seeing London. You don't get a rounded picture

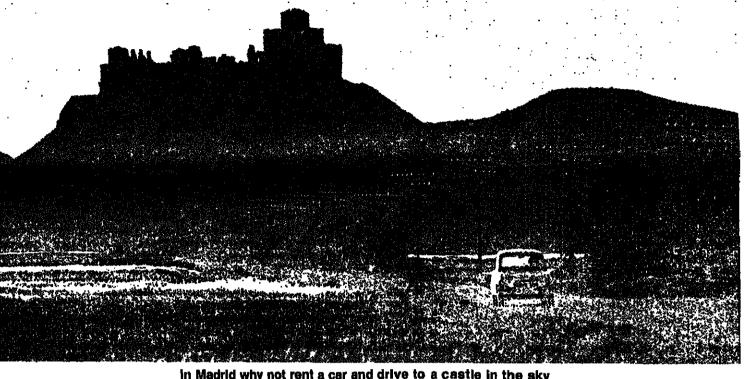
Spain has 35 million people and is a six-hour flight from New York. See the beautiful capital iriefly, then head for some lesser-visited

Madrid's streets are clean. Flowers brighten ting some of the world's great paintings). Royal Palace and Gardens, busy Retiro Park, Explian Temple, Toledo Gate. The Rastro (flea market) is only open Sundays, but go!

It's a pleasant ride northwest to the breathtaking Civil War memorial, Valley of the fallen. A basilica is cut 900 feet into a mounwith a 135-foot-high cupola. It has painted ceilings and rich tapestries and is the tomb of General Franco, who built it.

Nearby is El Escorial, a monastery with 88 tisans working on gold inlay and the famed To-fountains, 300 rooms, 12,000 doors, and decora-ledo steel, and a beautiful cathedral. fountains, 300 rooms, 12,000 doors, and decorafrom Madrid, this colossal building contains art treasures and the Panteón, where most of Soaln's rulers and their families lie in regal

the trees to Toledo, home of El Greco and mosque is an awe-inspiring sight. Only the marzipan (almond paste candy). You'll see ar-



Leaving Madrid for Seville (340 miles away), you drive through La Mancha country. Many things here are named after Don Quixote and Quixote in Puerto-Lapiche.

You could stop en route at Córdoba. The

of 850 onyx, jasper, marble, and granite colunms. Once the Roman Temple of Janus, it is surprising that the interior is half mosque and of Spain," where temperatures may hit 115 de-

In Seville you can climb the famed Giralda for a breathlaking view, gasp at the treasure

marvel at the eighth-century interior, a forest Tower, Cathedral (third largest in the world and Plaza de España.

You might consider the Costa del Soi as a half cathedral. Press on to Ecija, "Frying Pan jumping-off point for inland cities. Spend one day in Granada at the famed Alhambra, Moorish influence permeates the town. The Gener-

After you've seen the bright lights of London — get out of town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

l' I were staying in London, I wouldn't.

That is, I would see what I truly wanted to se in the city and immediately after that I would head south into Kent, Sussex, or Surrey.

One can get there easily by train, bus, or tire car. The farthest one can go due south without getting one's feet wet in the briny is about 70 miles, so getting there is not ex-

in Kent you might wish to start at Whitsable, home of the famous oysters. Oysters have come from there since Roman times.

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Soing places?
Welch the advertisements
on the Travel Pages of
The Christian Science Monito

Hythe, near Folkstone, was a Roman port and has a castle of considerable antiquity. An almost dead straight road runs from there to

There are many other castles, too. For intance, Sissinghurst Castle, which isn't one. It is a lovely old country house, once the home of Vita Sackville-West and Harold Nicolson. And Leeds Castle, which is not at Leeds. (Leeds is in Yorkshire.) The latter has an unexpected golf course, one of the prettiest in

Between Folkestone and Hythe is a thoroughly antique town called Sandgate. (By the

England, where you play round the great moat.

way, more or less opposite in France is a town

Sandgate is the place all the newspaper pho-

Summer in Zermatt

tographers hurry to when there are great storms in the English Channel. It is close to London, and they get spectacular shots of the waves breaking on the massive sea wall, crashing and spurting over the main road which runs alongside.

Kent is apple country and was for long called "the garden of England."

Sussex is wooded and curvaceous. It boasts some fine old towns: Rye, for instance, an ancient town on a hill, which looks down on a sheep-filled marsh, once was a great lagoon where neolithic man fished and Roman galleys

Next door, so to speak, is Winchelsea. This is possibly the best preserved small town in England. There's nothing there, though, except great beauty of design and scale, and windy air

There's Hastings, of course, which gave its name to the famous battle of 1086. And Bettle itself, where the fight actually took place. The abbey that William the Conqueror built there was recently bought for the nation with the help of American money.

There's Brighton - London by the sea which is a glorious mixture of candy floss, comic sun hats, vulgar postcards, elegant Regency squares, fine restaurants and hotels, and first-class theater.

Surrey's chief claim to fame is its wonderful heathland and downs ~ great open spaces where the public can wander at will. There are many fine old houses with glorious views, and you can walk the tracks used not only by Chaucerian pilgrims but even earlier by Stone Age

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Vancouver designer Robert M. Ledingham features three levels, gray color scheme, and vertical blinds, winning 'interior of the year' award

Plywood platforms bring steps and style to living area

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Platforms make all the difference in this sleekly modern interior in Vancouver, British Columbia. They were built of plywood on two-

By Peter Tonge

I once had the pleasure of watching

Weymouth, Massachusetts

to the flat floor of a 1950s house of indifferent architecture.

The platforms divide the large room into two conversation areas on two levels, and add both visual and decorative interest.

The manner in which the room is planned, the juxtaposition of rich materials, the color by four frames at modest expense and added scheme of grays, browns, and metallic silver,

the uncluttered simplicity, have just designated it an "interior of the year" and won a cleanup job. We just came up with a much b first award for interior designer Robert M. Ledingham of Vancouver in the 19th annual S. M. Hexter competition. It was selected by the jury because "it transforms pedestrian architecture into an exciting interior of great elegance with no jarring elements."

dier architectural solution for the room." The room was done as background for

couple who have developed a high sense of per couple is allowing five years to collect just the right art objects for the designated spaces.

when they are at 45-degree angles.

All the upholstered pieces are covered in the and dining room are covered with gray marble tiles. The all-wool carpet state only piece of furniture and between grand

when we started was the German baby grand piano, in black ebony," the designer explained.
It is used as a "sculptural elément" between the living area and the dining area beyond.

Summing up his approach to his prise. ing room, the designer says, "Gray is a difficult color to use in the Northwest because have a lot of gray weather. So this sould be the color to use in the Northwest because the base of this way. we have a lot of gray weather. So the we have a lot of gray weather. So the right of this room will never catch on in its residue in a large way. However, this living room in a large way. However, this living room neither dull nor somber; it has lots of life in the right willing to let other, people be the people willing to let other, people be the people willing to let other, people be the region against the plainness and to continue and color and design as the right works are discovered and gathered in

sonal style, and who are conscious of lask! and of the latest decorating trends. They offer entertain eight to ten guests, sometimes more If they have but a few guests, they use only it intimate scating arrangement around the fire place. The room is understated in every va) It has no pattern in it and the only brillian color is, or will be, in the works of art. In

The color scheme is monochromatic, with carpeting, uphoistery, and wall colors all b shades of gray. Brown accents appear in the glass coffee table and in the toss pillows. St very metallic finishes are repeated in the sola bases, mirrors, planters, and light fixings.
The vertical blinds at the windows are silver. mylar, which mirror the outdoor courtyard

r gray velvet. The floors in the entrance had

All the living room seating was designed by Metropolitan, in San Francisco, but made by tranchised company in Canada. The Swiss of signed dining chairs were imported to the United States by Stendig, and the dining labels by Knoll. is by Knoli.

education When a child comes home with a bad report

Suppose your child has just brought home a report card on which he or she has received several failing grades. Which of the following responses would seem most likely to turn this situation around for the better?

1. Blame the teacher. Accuse him or her of unjustice and incompetence. Don't the low grades prove the teacher failed to teach your child the necessary skills? Complain about the teacher to the principal; if he defends the instructor attack the school system in general and threaten to work for the defeat of all future school bond issues. Be sure to denounce federal neddling in schools, too.

2. Punish the child. Deprive him or her of television, baseball, or dating - all recreation activities - until the grades improve. Let the young student know that you have been disgraced, that plans to attend a good college have been jeopar-

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dized, and that career plans you have made for him or her may have to be changed. Convince the child such failure has plenty of terrible consequences.

3. Discuss with the child and the teacher what steps can be taken to improve the situation - then implement the correction plan with both. For example, if the teacher complains that the child usually comes to class unprepared, set up with the child a calm place and time for homework, and ask the teacher if he or she is willing to initial any written home-

If lack of comprehension is the problem, either invest some of your own time in helping the child understand the assignments, or arrange for a tutor. Sometimes the teacher is willing to help the child through after-school conferences. But the teacher will soon give up unless the child comes willingly and appreciatively, so

it exists.

Are you tempted to do the child's homework until the grades improve? Don't that only postpones the day of reckoning and is counterproductive both morally and intellectually. It says to the child, "You're not capable of meeting the teacher's expectations without cheating."

Even a "cocky" child needs help in re-

building self-esteem after being judged a fallure at school. Somewhere in the child's experience a good job is being done - find that and praise it. Or, if additional opportunities to succeed are needed, provide them. Both professional educators and intuitive parents recongize the desirability of widening, not narrowing, the range of activities where a child can feel successful. Properly sequenced outdoor activities, music or art lessons, theatrical experience, athletics, and travel - all can give a child the needed chance to succeed and can provide many happy satisfactions. A child should be able to sing in his heart, "I did it! I did it!" about some of the challenges with which he is presented.

Assume some of the responsibility for educating your own child. Even in the brief intervals while you are in the car together, you can help your child become more observant and thoughtful. Begin with questions like, "What do you think people do who work in that building?" "Do you know anything about the religion of the people who go to that church?" "Why is this street four lanes wide and the street we live on only two lanes wide?" "Who do you think owns that battered car?" "What do you think is in that

If, as a parent, you can help your child learn to love to learn, you will be building for the child's whole future, and those grades will slip into proper perspective.



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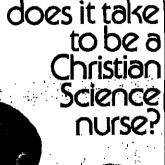


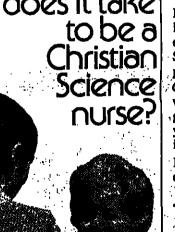
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Swiss master chef Arthur Moergell prepare one of his nonvelle quisine dishes during a recent tour of the U.S. Leeks, carrols, chicken breasts, and shrimp were the featured ingredients. But just as important were the small quantitles of herbs that added a piquancy and flavor that simply wouldn't have been

10

B

there without them. postle and mortar, the maftre made this comment: "A cook is a cook but never a chef until he knows the wise use of

same judgment can be made of the food gardener who doesn't bother with a herb garden. If that is so then I'm no gardener - not yet anyway. In the past I've grown vegetables and relied on the supermarket for whatever it is we've needed in herbs. But I plan to change that this season and sought some advice from John Scarchuk. a lecturer in plant science at the University of Connecticut.

in colonial times, says Mr. Scarchuk, a kitchen garden wasn't considered a kitchen garden 'unless it had a good selection of culinary or savory herba."

In the abscace of refrigeration, winter menus particularly had to rely on the same old fare day after day. One way of breaking the monology of meals was by changing the herbs. It is also said that berbs could mask a stale or slightly "off"

taste that frequently turned up in those days of no refrigeration.

Recently, however, cooks and epicures have begun rediscovering the subtle flavors of these herbs that for so long have been lacking in modern cooking. There is, says Mr. Scarchuk, a 'turning again to old recipes that call for the use of herbs."

ter savory in an ornamental garden.

For the gardener there is another plus to growing herbs: They add a fragrance otherwise missing from the largely scentless vegetable plot and through a symblotic relationship frequently stimulate Philbrick and Richard B. Gregg, authors of "Companion Plants and How to Use

Thom' (Devin-Adair). "dark opal" strain of basil could serve purely as an ornamental follage plant; chives, thyme, sage, and summer and win-

There are scores of herbs available, but Mr. Scarchuk suggests starting with the six hortis named by the French, "los fines herbos" - sweet basil, chervil, sweet marjoram, thyme, resemary, and tarragen. Other important ones are chives, parsley, summer savory, dill, and the mints - peppermint, spearmint; winter savory, sage, and burnet. In the end, however, your choice of herbs will depend on your family's melerences.

In general a few feet of row of each anmual and about half a dozen perennials will provide epough herbs for an average family. But rather than grow them altogother you might consider dotting them about

Herbs: the difference between a cook and a chef your vegetable and flower garden. Spread

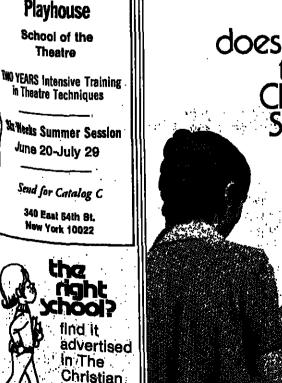
the fragrance around, in other words. Seed for the annual is available from garden supply centers; perennials are propagated by cuttings and you should get your initial plant from a nursery.

The majority of herbs, says Mr. Scarchuk, grow successfully under a wide range of soil conditions, but sage, rosemary, and thyme require a well-drained moderately moist situation while parsley, chervil and mints do best on heavier soils that retain considerable moisture. All herbs except mint require a sunny ex-

Average fertility gives good results, but feavy fertilizer applications will produce heavy growth at the expense of flavor.

Herbs are strongest in volatile oils just before flowering. Harvest at this stage unless, like dill, it is the fruit you are seeking. The old method of drying (and still a good one) is to tie the herbs in bunches and hang in an attic. Or spread them on the rack of an oven under a very low heat. Never dry herbs in the sun as this robs them of the very volatile oils that give the herbs their flavor. Strip the leaves from the stems when they are crunchy dry and store in a well-labeled glass or metal con-

Il fresh green tips are used, preserve these in vinegar. Dark opal basil will color white vinegar a beautiful ruby red color. When the potency of the herbs has been absorbed in the vinegar in a week or two.
the herbs may be removed.



Science Monitor

French/German

L'industrie européenne rattrape celle des Etats-Unis

[Extraits d'un article paraissant à la page 16.]

par Harry B. Ellis Correspondant du Christian Science Monitor

Londres Il est clair que les Etats-Unis, habitués depuis longtemps à être à la tête de l'économie mondiale, ont perdu du terrain relativement à d'autres sociétés avancées, qui - souvent au prix d'une inflation lancinante – ont accompli une croissance économique plus rapide.

Cela signifie-t-il qu'en définitive les Suédois, les Danois, les Allemands et les Hollandais jouiront, comme dans certains cas ils le font déjà, d'un standing de vie plus élevé que leurs homologues américains ?

Fas nécessairement. « L'Europe, dit l'économiste allemand Horst Schulmann. ayant rattrapé l'Amérique, ne peut plus faire des progrès rapides en copiant la technologic américaine. Les fruits mars ont été cueillis. Maintenant l'Europe doit faire ses propres percées technologiques. .

« Les sociétés multinationales américaines, dit John W. Kendrick, conseiller sur la productivité au Département du commerce, ont introdult une technologie avancée à l'étranger » et les firmes américaines ont « dispensé généreusement l'autorisation d'exploiter » leurs procédés à des compagnies étrangères.

D'autre part, quels sont les éléments qui constituent un standing de vie? Les travailleurs américains accepteraient-ils de payer 40% de leur revenu en impôts [60% l'Allemagne fédérale et la Suisse. Et

compte à l'université nour leurs enfants ?

Quelle importance donne-t-on à des rues européennes plus sûres, plus propres ? Au fait que certains travailleurs européens touchent un treizième mois de salaire comme prime pour Noël, quatre semaines de congés payés, et parfois un mois de cure » payé dans une station climatique agréable 🤅

Les Américains ne peuvent plus se vanter d'être en moyenne les travailleurs les mieux payés du monde. Cette distinction appartient aux Suédois.

En moyenne, note un rapport de la Maison Blanche, en Suède les salaires industriels sont au-dessus du niveau de ceux des U.S.A., au Canada et en Allemagne fédérale ils sont environ égaux au niveau américain et au Japon, en France, en Italie ct dans le Royaume-Uni, « ils s'élèvent à environ la moitié ou aux trois quarts du niveau américain ».

Les charges patronales atteignent jusqu'à 80% du montant réel des salaires dans les pays européens les plus avancés, mais moins de 30% aux Etats-Unis.

Toutefois l'escalade des salaires fait monter le coût de la production et favorise l'inflation. C'est l'une des raisons pour lesquelles les Etats-Unis ont un taux d'inflation plus bas que n'importe laquelle des puissances industrielles du monde, mises à part

pour les cadres moyens] pour soutenir les l'Allemagne ne fait pas exception à la règle, soins médicaux gratuits et l'accès à bon car ses travailleurs disciplinés maintiennent constamment leurs revendications salariales à un niveau correspondant à celui de la croissance de la productivité.

Il est peu surprenant que de plus en plus d'industriels européens optent pour la construction d'usines aux Etats-Unis. Les salaires américains ne sont guère bon marché : toutefois, dit un industriel allemand, dans le sud des Etats-Unis les charges des employeurs sont moindres que celles qu'il doit payer en Allemagne.

L'an dernier, les firmes allemandes ont investi plus d'argent aux Etats-Unis que les compagnies américaines en Allemagne. Véanmoins la totalité des investissements américains en Allemagne fédérale (7 milliards de dollars) l'emporte encore de beaucoup sur les investissements allemands en Amérique (2,2 milliards de dollars).

Le point où commencer à résoudre 'énigme de l'avenir est de voir ce qui est arrivé des deux côtés de l'Atlantique à la productivité, ou à la quantité de marchandises produites par un homme ou une mme en une heure de travail.

L'économiste Walter W. Heller déclare : Un taux de croissance plus élevé est la sauvegarde ultime contre l'inflation. » Il présente une équation : soustraire le taux de productivité du coût de la main-d'œuvre et vous obienez le taux de base de

Si les travailleurs produisent plus marchandises à des salaires constants le étagères des consommateurs seront abodamment garnies et l'inflation sera freinte Toutefols, quand le coût de la main-d'œnne surpasse la productivité, les prix montent

Pour ce qui est de l'avenir, tr l'économiste Dietrich Kurth de Bonn, de Etais-Unis sont mieux partagés [que la plu grande partie de l'Europe] à cause de l richesse de leurs ressources. L'Allemazi fédérale, par exemple, dépend beaucous ses importations. Je ne puis prévoir p l'Allemagne aura des taux de croissance plus élevés que ceux des Etats-Unis .

Ainsi le cycle paraît être comple L'épanouissement précoce des Etats-Uris s'accrut vite, puis ralentit nécessaireme tandis que l'Europe démarra plus tard la florissante et semble maintenant ralegie son allure. Les nations des deux chés de l'océan affrontent l'avenir avec des per pectives de croissance à peu près com-

Toutes les puissances industrielles set aux prises avec une combinaison k braniable jusqu'à présent, d'inflation link et de chômage.

Un autre facteur impondérable mijer est la crise de l'énergie – la nécessité de payer des prix toujours en hausse pour le petrole et de rechercher une échappalolle dans l'utilisation de combustibles de resTHE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Savoir que l'homme est un avec Dieu

apporte la paix de l'âme. Connaître cette

véritable identité spirituelle de l'homme

peut nous faire trouver la santé, la joie et

La Science Chrétienne* enseigne que

dans la création de Dieu - la seule créa-

tion réelle - il ne peut rien y avoir qui soit

dissemblable à Dieu. Tout doit être bon.

tout doit être intelligent, parfait. La con-

corde, non la discorde, constitue la loi de

Dicu. Mais à moins de comprendre et de

démontrer la présence, le pouvoir et la loi

de Dieu, nous n'aurons pas la domination à

laquelle l'homme a droit en tant qu'enfant

nous sommes un. » ' Et Mary Baker Eddy,

Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science

Chrétienne, écrit : « De même qu'une

goutte d'eau est une avec l'océan, qu'un

rayon de lumière est un avec le soleil. de

même Dieu et l'homme, le Père et le fils,

sont un dans l'être. » L'amour de Dieu se

regard sur l'homme et l'univers. Et si

nous y sommes réceptifs, il nous bénit et

L'homme n'est jamais séparé de son

Créateur. L'homme est une idée indivi-

duelle de l'unique Entendement, Dieu.

esens des Menschen gefunden werden.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft* lehrt, daß

a in Gottes Schöpfung – der einzig wirkli-

then Schöpfung — nichts Ihm Unähnliches Stien kann. Alles muß gut sein, alles muß

mellgent, vollkommen sein. Harmonie, nchi Disharmonie, ist das Gesetz Gottes.

Aber nur wenn wir Gottes Gegenwart,

Macht und Gesetz verstehen und de-

monsirleren, werden wir die Herrschaft

esitzen, die das Geburtsrecht des Men-

Christus Jesus sagte: "Ich und der Va-er sind eins." Und Mary Baker Eddy,

de Enideckerin und Gründerin der Christ-

tchen Wissenschaft, schreibt: "Wie ein

#assertropfen eins ist mit dem Ozean, wie den lichtstrahl eins ist mit der Sonne, so

and Gott und der Mensch, Vater und Sohn,

in Wesen. Gottes Liebe stromt

am Meuschen und zum Universum. Und

win wir für sie empfänglich sind, bringt

ting Segen, und wir sind uns dessen.

Der Mensch ist niemals von seinem schipter getrennt: Der Mensch ist eine in Die Gemeile ides Gottes, des einen Gemilts Die Einze Schöpfung ist gelstig und bringt der seine der Gemilie in gelstig und bringt der Schöpfung ist gelstig u

when als des Kindes Gottes ist.

la liberté.

nous le savons.

French/German [This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page] aduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la paga *The Home Forum*

L'unité de Dieu et de l'homme

Toute la création est spirituelle, exprimant la Vie divine sous des formes et des identités individuelles.

Ceux qui en viennent à connaître, même dans une petite mesure, l'omniprésence et le pouvoir protecteur de notre Père, Dieu, ressentent l'amour et l'harmonie. L'envie, la jalousie, la frustration sont quelquesunes des conséquences de croire que l'homme peut être séparé de Dieu. Les pensées de haine, de guerre, d'agression, de crainte, mauvaises et dégradantes, produisent la discorde, telle que le péché, la maladie et la mort. « C'est notre ignorance concernant Dieu, le Principe divin, qui produit l'apparente discorde, et la vraie compréhension de Dieu rétablit

l'harmonie » 'écrit Mrs. Eddy. Le lien entre Dieu et l'homme créé à Son image est ininterrompu dans le rythme de la réalité de l'être spirituel qui n'a jamais commencé et continuera à jamais. La Vic est présente, ici et maintenant, mais nous ne pouvons pas vralment la voir ou la connaître par les sens physiques. Elle n'est évidente qu'à la consience spirituelle.

Un grand nombre de ceux qui prient Dieu prient un Dieu qu'ils ne connaissent pas. Et c'est pourquoi leurs prières ne sont

pas toujours exaucées. Ils croient que Dieu punit et qu'il peut envoyer et le bien et le mal. Ils pensent qu'Il est très éloigné et qu'il entend parfois leurs prières, mais pas toujours. Quelle sorte de Dieu est-ce là ? Même un bon père humain aime ses enfants continuellement, même s'ils ne sont pas toujours obéissants.

Dieu est toujours avec nous, prêt à nous bénir, à nous aider et à nous sauver. Mais nous devons avoir la foi qui vient de la croissance et de la compréhension spirituelles, afin de pouvoir nous appuyer sur Lui avec conviction. Jésus exigeait quelque chose de ceux qu'il guérissait. Il dit aux deux aveugles qui recouvrèrent la vue : « Qu'il vous soit fait selon votre foi. » ' La foi dont Jésus parlait n'était pas simplement une foi aveugle, mais une foi qui admet de facon intelligente la présence et le pouvoir de Dieu et qui reconnaît que l'homme est fils de Dieu. Tous ceux que Jésus guérit doivent avoir perçu une lueur de cette vérité qui pénêtre le doute et la crainte. La lumière divine de la parfaite unité de l'homme avec Dieu nous libère des mensonges du sens matériel, qui nous aveuglent et nous enchaînent.

Si nous acceptons le fait que Dieu est le scul pouvoir, le seul créateur, la seule Vie.

nous savons alors qu'Il est la source de tout être. Toute croyance à une vie séparée de Dieu est fausse.

A mesure que nous nous rapprochons de Dieu et devenons conscients du rovaume des cieux, l'harmonie, dont Jésus dit ou'il était au-dedans de nous, nos difficultés sont plus rapidement surmontées. Et cela inclut toutes nos difficultés, tant physiques, que sociales, financières et mo-

Quiconque élève ses pensées vers Dieu avec espoir et confiance peut recevoir la liberté, la guérison et la régénération que Dieu accorde à la pensée réceptive. Les résultats se manifestent dans la mesure où nous percevons consciemment l'unité de l'homme avec Dieu.

'Jean 10:30; 'Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures, p. 361; 'Science et Santé, p. 390; 'Matthieu 9:29.

"Christian Science ("kristlenn "seiermce)

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec le Cele des Ecritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte angals en regard. On pout l'acheier dans les Salles de Lechura de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher à Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02116

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Christienne en trançais, écrire à The Christier Science Publishing Society. One Norway Street. Boston Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Europäische Industrie holt die Vereinigten Staaten auf

Von Harry B. Ellis Korrespondent des Christian Science Monitors

Die Vereinigten Staaten, die lange daran gewöhnt waren, in der Wirtschaft den ersten Platz in der Welt einzunehmen, haben gegenüber anderen hochentwickelten Ländern, die - oft auf Kosten zunehmender Inflation - ein schnelleres wirtschaftliches Wachstum zu verzeichnen hatten, deutlich

Heißt dies, daß die Schweden, Dänen,

[Auszüge aus einem Artikel, der auf Seite 16 erscheint.]

eines höheren Lebensstandards als die Ame- men mit Niederlassungen im Ausland haben rikaner erfreuen werden, wie es in mancher Hinsicht schon der Fall ist? Nicht unbedingt. Der dentsche Wirtschaft-"gro0zligig Lizenzen" für ihre Produktions-

ker Horst Schulmann erklärt: "Europa hat aufgeholt, aber es kann nicht mehr durch Nachahmung amerikanischer Technologie mühelos Fortschritte machen. Die leicht zu erreichenden Früchte sind bereits geerntet. Europa muß jetzt für den eigenen technologischen Durchbruch Sorge tragen."

John W. Kendrick, Berater des amerikanischen Wirtschaftsministeriums in Fra-Deutschen und Hollander sich eines Tages gen der Produktivität, sagt: "US-Unterneh-

dort eine in der Entwicklung welt fortgeschrittene Technologie eingeführt", und amerikanische Firmen haben

verfahren an ausländische Gesellschaften Was versteht man eigentlich unter Lebensstandard? Wären amerikanische Arbeiter bereit. 40 Prozent ihres Einkommens [60 Prozent bei Managern mittlerer Gehaltsklassen) als Steuern abzuführen, um eine freie Gesundheitsfürsorge zu unterstützen und ihren Kindern ohne großen finan-

> zu ermöglichen? Wieviel Gewicht mißt man den sichreren. saubreren Straßen in Europa bei, dem 13. ionatsgehalt, das manche europäische Areitnehmer als Weihnachtsgratifikation erhalten, dem vierwächigen Urlaub und dem in vielen Fällen freien einmonatigen Kuraufenthalt in einem schönen Kurort?

Die Amerikaner können sich nicht mehr rühmen, die im Durchschnitt bestbezahlten Arbeitskräfte in der Welt zu sein. Dieser Rang komint den Schweden zu.

Wie aus einem Bericht des Weißen Hauses ervorgeht, sind die Lähne der Fabrikarbeiier in Schweden durchschnittlich höher als n den USA; in Kanada und Westdeutschland entsprechen sie etwa dem amerīkanischen Niveau, "und in Japan, Frankreich, Italien und England machen sie ungefähr die Hälfte oder drei Viertel dessen

in Europa werden in den Ländern, die in der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung an der Spitze stehen, 80 Prozent der direkten Kosien für Löhne und Gehälter auf Sozialleistungen verwendet, in den Vereinigten Stanten dagegen weniger als 30 Prozent.

Unablässig steigende Löhne verteuern jedoch die Arbeitskraft und beschleunigen die Inflation. Das ist einer der Gründe, warum die Vereinigten Staaten eine geringere Inflationarate haben als irgendeine andere Industriemacht in der Welt, Westdeutschland und die Schweiz ausgenommen. Und Deutschland ist keine Ausnahme von der Regel, denn seine disziplinierten Ar-beitnehmer, halten ihre Lohnforderungen stets viel mehr im Rahmen des Wachstums der Produktivitht.

Es let nicht verwunderlich, daß immer mehr europhische Unternehmen Niederlassungen in den Vereinigten Sthaten grun-

den. Die Löhne in Amerika sind keinesves niedrig, doch im Süden der USA, so mein ein deutscher Geschäftsmann, koste ihn et Arbeitnehmer weniger als in Deutschland

Im vergangenen Jahr investigen deutsche Firmen mehr in den Vereite Staaten als amerikanische Gesellschaftel Deutschland. Die Gesamtinvestitionen (et Amerikaner in Deutschland (17,5 Milliarde Mark) übertreffen jedoch immer noch be weitem die deutschen Kapitalanlagen la Amerika (5.5 Milliarden Mark).

Um die Frage, was die Zukunft bringen werde, zu beantworten, sollte man sich ein ziellen Aufwand den Zugang zur Universität Bild über die Produktivität (das Produktion ergebnis eines Arbeitnehmers pro Sunde auf beiden Seiten des Atlantiks verschaffen.

Der Wirtschaftler Walter W. Heller sagt: "Eine höhere Wachstumsrate ist der beste Schutz vor Inflation." Er stellt folgede Gleichung auf: Kosten für Löhne und Gesti ter minus Produktionsrate gleich la flationsrate.

Wenn bei gleichbleibenden Löhnen me produziert wird, werden die Regale in det Geschäften gefüllt sein, und die Infaller wird eingedämmt werden. Wenn dageget die Produktivität von den Aufwendungen für Löhne und Gehälter überflügelt wird, seigen die Preise.

In der Zukunft, so erklärt der Bonne Wirtschaftler Dietrich Kurth, werden die Vereinigten Staaten viel besser dastelles [als die meisten Länder in Europa], wal sie über eine Fille von Rohstoffen verfige Westdeutschland z. B. ist sehren dan angewiesen. Ich nehme mehlumsrate Deutschland eine größere Wachslumsrate ausweisen wird als die Vereinigien Stas-Der Kreis scheint sich also zu schließe

Die USA erlebten eine frühe Billtezell. schnelles wirtschaftliches Wachstim, un dann verlangsamte sich nolwendigerweit die Entwicklung, während Europa erst nach einem späten Start Hochkonjunktur hält und lehen späten Start Hochkonjunktur hält und jetzt im Tempo nachzulassan scheid Die Länder diesseits und jenseits des Aler liks behannt diesseits und jenseits des tiks haben in Zukunft etwa die gleichen in sichten, was das wirtschaftliche Wachen

folglos mitjelner Kombination von höld flation und Arpeitelosigkeit Eine ander

Eine andere unbekannte Große Energiekrise – die Notwendigkeit und sig stelgende Preise für Rohöl zu andere andere Breinstoffquellen zu etschließe



Spring pastures, Peru, Vermont

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Die Einheit von Gott und Mensch

das göttliche Leben in individuellen For-Das Wissen um die Einheit des Menthen mit Gott bringt uns inneren Frieden: men und Identitäten zum Ausdruck. Gesundheit, Freude und Freiheit können in Liebe und Harmonie werden denen zu-Erkenntnis des wahren, geistigen

teil, die, selbst in geringem Grade, die stete Gegenwart und beschützende Macht Gottes, unseres himmlischen Vaters, verstehen gelernt haben. Neid Eifersucht Frustration sind einige der Eolgen des Glaubens, der Mensch könne von Gott getrennt werden. Die unschönen und her abziehenden Gedanken des Hasses, des Krieges, der Aggression und Furcht erzeugen die Disharmonien von Sünde, Krank-heit und Tod. "Unsere Unwissenheit über Gott, das göttliche Prinzip, bringt scheinbare Disharmonie hervor, und das richtige Verständnis von Ihm stellt die Harmonie wieder her" , schreibt Mrs, Eddy:

Die Beziehung zwischen Gott und dem zu Seinem Ebenbild geschaffenen Menschen bleibt in dem Rhythmus der Wirklichkeit des geistigen Seins, das niemals begann und immerdar welterbestehen wird, unversehrt. Das Letten existiert hier und jetzt, doch es kann eigentlich nicht durch die physischen Sinne richtig wahrgenommen oder verstanden werden. Es ist hur für das geistige Bewußtsein wahr.

rehmbal.

Viele wenden sich wenn sie beten, an einer Gott, den sie nicht kennen. Und deshalb werden ihre Gebete nicht immer erhört. Sie glauben, daß Liott sie strafe

und sowohl gut als auch böse sein könne. Sie meinen. Er sei weit entfernt und höre thre Gebete nur manchmal, nicht immer. Welch ein Gott ist das? Selbst ein guter menschlicher Vater liebt seine Kinder jederzeit, auch wenn sie nicht immer gehor-

sam sind.

Gott: ist immerdan bei uns und bereit,
uns zu segnen, zu helfen und zu erreiten. Wir müssen jedoch das Vertrauen haben, das durch geistiges Wachstum und Verständnis gewonnen wird, damit wir uns voller Zuversicht auf Ihn verlassen können. Jesus forderte etwas yon denen, die er heilte. Zu den beiden Blinden, die ihr Augenlicht wiedererlangten, sagte er: "Euch geschehe nach eurem Glauben." Der Glaube, von dem Jesus sprach, war nicht lediglich ein gedankenloser Glaube, sondern ein Glaube, der verständnisvoll die Gegenwart und Macht Gottes anerkennt und sich der Gotteskindschaft des Menschen bewußt ist. Alle: die von Jesus geheilt wurden mutten einen Schimmer von diesen Wahrheit erhascht naben, die Zweifel und Furcht beseitigt Das göttliche Licht der vollkommenen Einheit des Menschen mit Gott durch dringt die Lilgen des materiellen Sinnés, die uns blind machen und binden

Wenn wir die Tatsache akzeotleren, daß Gott die einzige Macht ist, der einzige Schöpfer, das einzige Leben, dann wissen wir, daß Er der Ursprung allen Seins ist. Eine jede Annahme von einem von Gott getrennten Leben ist falsch.

Wenn wir uns Gott nähern und uns des Himmelreichs, der Harmonie, bewußt werden, von dem Jesus sagte, es sel inwendig in uns werden unsere Problems schneller gelöst werden. Und das trifft auf alle unsere Probleme zu — kõrperliche, soziale, fi nanzielle und moralische.

Wer sein Denken voller Erwartung und Vertrauen zu Gott erhebt, kann die Freiheit, Hellung und Wiedergeburt erleben die Gott dem empfänglichen Denken zuteil werden läßt. Das Ergebnis hängt davon ab. in welchem Maße wir das Einssein des Menschen mit Gott bewußt erkennen.

Johannes 10:30; "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schillsset zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 381; "Wis-senschaft und Gesundheit, S. 390; "Matthäus 9:25;

Christian Scienge in review a warre.

(ite shushoffe Chiraktures des Latirbuche der Christiansteilen Versenfichung, Wiesenschaft und Steininischen mit Schlein Versenfichung, Wiesenschaft und Steininischen mit Schlein Schlein Text auf der Geden Derbegenschlant angeschan Text auf der Geden Derbegenschlant seine en fallen der Geden Derbegenschlant seine Auf der Geden Derbegenschlanten Stein von der Seine Vollagen wir der Versen der Versen der Versen Landen (C. Dartson, Publisherte Acterit. One Nebbauer Streit Derbeton, Massacohusotts: USA 02115.



A lot of muscle for an cilve branch Beaucoup de biceps pour un rameau d'olivier Viel Muskelkraft für einen Palmenzweig

of ideas

The anatomy

The influence of one artist upon another is often as indistinct and elusive as the influence of a parent upon a child. Nevertheless, the presence of a predecessor is unmistakable, and one senses that artistic ideas are passed on like genes from one generation to the next, as intangible but ineradicable as the creative imagination that continues to feed upon them.

For some artists the patriarchal bond seems almost Biblical in its certitude. Picasso begat Gonzalez as surely as Abraham begat Isaac, and Gonzalez, in turn, begat David Smith. Smith is generally considered the greatest American sculptor of this century, and few would argue that in bringing metal sculpture to its pinnacle he was the first to force from pure steel pure poetry.

For Smith, just like us ordinary mortals, beauty was in the eye of the

beholder, an enigma even to himself. He once mused that "possibly steel is so beautiful because of all the movement associated with it, its strength and functions. . . ." Certainly he manipulated the hard, cold metal into a most balletic medium capable of graceful flight and exquisite balance. Steel in Smith's hands ceased to be itself and became instead as pliable as a dancer's supple limb.

"Untitled" pictured on this page is, like all Smith's sculptures a drawing against the sky, a study in tension, an investigation of negative space. As in Gonzalez's "Sickle," Smith's sculpture suggests the possibility of motion and mutability of reference, changing its form from human to abstract with the blink of an eye. The basic components of structure, the curve and the straight line, form a perfect counterpart, a marriage of the instinctive and the intellectual.

Smith was fascinated by the ability of a work of art to project an image more powerful than its own, an image of archetypal truth visible not to the naked eye but the mind's eye. In mysteriously imbuing his own sculpture with this power he added another connotation to the concept of monumental sculpture, and went further than Gonzalez by using metal to reconstruct the anatomy of ideas.

Wordsworth and Miss Hewson

kingfisher-bright poets, Shelley, Keats and Byron. I affected open-neck shirts, wrote wild and colourful love-poems, and hoped to

But for entrance to Oxford University, I had to "do" Wordsworth. This was a blow. To me, Wordsworth was grey. Battleship grey. Boring grey. But Miss Hewson turned him into dove-grey; soft grey; peaceful, dap-

Miss Hewson was our English teacher. More specifically, she was my English teacher. I was the only girl in the whole school taking University Entrance. Magnifigirl in the Upper Sixth. So I had Miss Hewson all to myself.

Miss Hewson was no kinglisher teacher. She had no wildly exciting avant-garde theories to impart to me. But she liked me. (I don't believe she ever had a pupil that she did not like. It would have been a sheer impossibility for her.) And she loved Wordsworth. And she had that wonderful flair for

or donkey brown, but chestnut brown, muted golden brown. I was very little more aware of her than I was of the state of the of her than I was of the gentle breeze when, so sometimes happened on a warm and the sometimes happened on the s as sometimes happened on a warm day, we

worth's Diaries and showed me how Worth worth got some of his ideas for poems from his sister. This in itself opened my thought discern beauty in small and simple things! learned (so gently that I thought I was discovering to the covering to the same learned). covering for myself) how poetry can make the commonplace exciting, just as effectively as it can also bring the exciting into the ereryday of the familiar.

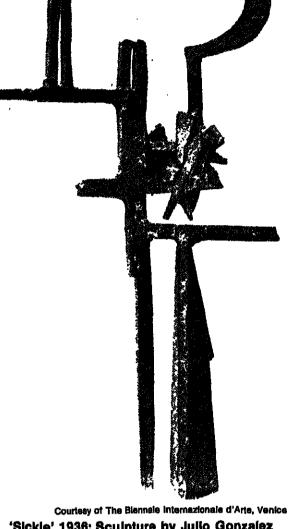
Miss Hewson always accepted my coveries with appreciative interest and it trying to tell you yesterday. She never peared to lead the way, but seemed in he fell peared to lead the way, but seemed to lead the way, but seemed to lead the way, but seemed to lead the way in he fell peared to lead the way, but seemed to lead the way in he fell peared t

lowing a friendly half-step behind. Surcely
I have an uneasy feeling that as I made
gave her a half-wave of gralling as I made treks for the City of Spires, so overtaken was I by my own cleverness. And I am quite sure that I never once wrote to tell her of my li

erary and other adventures there.

Dear gentle Miss Hewson, she has gone at heat across they might be. Wordsworth and I became acquaintances, then friends, and finally intimates.

Miss Hewson, she as sense her golden way many years now, but scress her golden way many years now, but screen her golden way many years now, but scr Miss Hewson was brown. Not dark brown a big thank you. You do not clip our big light brown, but chestnut brown must light thank you. You do not clip our big light thank you. You do not clip our big light thank you. You do not clip our big light thank you. You do not clip our big light thank you. You do not clip our big thank you. You do not clip our big thank you. wings, but together with Wordsworth



'Sickle' 1936: Sculpture by Julio Gonzalez

Forms drawn in space

Nothing could be more Spanish than the art of silence and immobility, of an object descathedrals in Spain derives in large part from tive magic, for eternity. the extraordinary beauty of the wrought iron By combining structure, space, psydecor, a particular heritage of Julio's. In his chological allusion, and reality, Gonzalez

Paris, he had already assisted on Gaudi's .loosened. unique church, the Sacrada Familia, and forms can be drawn in space."

artistic self occurred. In 1928 Pablo Picasso, plementary form to the left a scythe.

hough novel, visions of the volatile Pablo. They visited each other's studio, worked curity and dignity. logether, exchanged ideas. While Picasso ^{a cal}alyst to Julio,

realized, could be a remarkable advantage to as iron. Calalonian fantasy. From the union flowered Consummate technique and imaginative allimate transfiguring force producing meta-stream of today's art. phors like "The Great Sickle" of 1938.

in this figure, there surges an impression

of Julio Gonzalez. The distinctive quality of lined to endure, by some mysterious primi-

father's workshop in Barcelona, he early won achieved a spare and abstract evocative sign. international fame as an eloquent metal- Excellence in such art language demands the ability to soar lightly in the world of pure Still young when the family moved to form. Ties to factual representation must be

The accent appears to be entirely on the karned about "points in the sky from which classic serenity of linear balance and poised grace. But wait, let's try reading it! The cir-For years the highly skilled metal crafts- cular space inside the sickle could be a head, man aspired to be an artist, a painter. He the central shapeless mass of scraps a body, was over 50 when the awakening to his true the bent sheetmetal a skirt, and the com-

^{ead since} their boyhood back in Barceiona. Its signification? To Gonzalez the sickle ideas for sculpture. Julio added technique, hand, symbolized the hard-working "little" falsh, elegance, lyricism to the still crude, people, their fortitude, will to survive, desire for peace, the right of all men to exist in se-

With Julio Gonzalez, ploneer, a new con-Soon returned to painting, the experience was cept in construction of sculpture was born: open forms in which slender bars of metal il convinced him the historic distinction be- are cut, heated, hammered into shape, then ween craft and art was no longer important. welded together, a three-dimensional draftsils usually profound knowledge of metal, he manship where space is a material as valid

numerous supremely original sculptures, the genius evolved a style, an idiom, now a main-

Anna and Glorgio Bacchi

The Monitor's religious article

Unity of God and man

Knowing man's unity with God brings peace of mind. Health, joy, and freedom may

Christian Science teaches that in God's creation — the only real creation — there cannot be anything unlike Him. All must be good, all must be intelligent, perfect. Concord, not discord, is God's law. But unless we understand and demonstrate God's presence, power, and law, we will not have the dominion that is man's birthright as the child of

one." And Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer awareness of man's oneness with God. and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "As a drop of water is one with the ocean, a ray of light one with the sun, even so God and man, Father and son, are one in being." ** God's love flows to man and the universe. And if we are receptive to it, it blesses us, and we know it.

Man is never separated from his Maker. Man is an individual idea of the one Mind, God. All creation is spiritual, expressing divine Life in individual forms and identities.

Love and harmony are felt by those who come to know even in a small degree the ever-presence and protecting power of our Father, God. Envy, jealousy, frustration, are some of the consequences of believing that man can be separated from God. The harsh and degrading thoughts of hate, war, aggression, fear, produce the discords of sin, disease, and death. "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony,"† writes Mrs. Eddy.

The relationship between God and man made in His likeness is unbroken in the rhythm of the reality of spiritual being that never began and will continue forever. Life exists here and now, but cannot actually be truly seen or known through the physical senses. It is apparent only to spiritual con-

Many who pray to God pray to a God they don't know. And that is why their prayers are not always answered. They believe God sends punishment and is capable of both good and evil. They think of Him as being far off and hearing their prayers only sometimes, not always. What kind of God is that? Even a good human father loves his children all the time, even though they are not always obedient.

God is always with us, ready to bless, help, and save us. But we have to have the faith that comes with spiritual growth and understanding so we can rely on Him with conviction. Jesus required something of those he healed. To the two blind men who received their sight, Jesus said, "According to your faith be it unto you." The kind of faith Jesus was talking about was not just unthinkedges the presence and power of God and recognizes man's sonship with God. All whom Jesus healed must have caught a glimpse of this truth that penetrates doubt and fear. The divine light of man's perfect unity with God liberates us from the blinding and binding lies of material sense.

If we accept the fact that God is the only

BIBLE VERSE

The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul: the testimony of the Lord is sure, making the

we know that He is the source of all being. Any belief of a life apart from God is false.

As we draw closer to God and become conscious of the kingdom of heaven, harmony, that Jesus said is within us, our problems will be more quickly solved. And that means all our problems - physical, social, financial,

Anyone who lifts his thought to God with expectancy and trust can receive the freedom, healing, and regeneration that God beslows on the receptive thought. The results Christ Jesus said, "I and my Father are depend upon the degree of our conscious

> *John 10:30; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 361; †Science and Health, p. 390; ††Matthew 9:29.

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'Untitled' 1953: Steel sculpture by David Smith

Joseph C. Harsch

I have heard three British Prime Ministers hold forth in private or background conversations on the usefulness to them of Queen Elizabeth II. One point they all made was that when foreign visitors are coming she can usually tell them more about the impending visitor than anyone else in the United Kingdom. She can, because she has traveled to more places and met more people than anyone else in her king-

A second point all three made was that when beset by the troubles of office they can unburden themselves to her with a freedom they could not feel with their own colleagues, who might be disheartened by such anxieties on the Prime Minister's part. She can sympathize, and sometimes be helpful out of her knowledge of previous such moments of prime ministerial anxieties. She is nonpartisan, above the battle and discreet. She is the only person, said each of the three, to whom he could speak his mind on public and political matters with complete

Being informative and useful to Prime Ministers is not of course the usual or official reason for keeping a monarchy. This should probably go down as an incidental bonus. Perhaps another incidental bonus is the fact that the British have not had a serious or truly dis-

Why the British save their Queen

down into its present constitutional mold. Others had some pretty nasty revolutions all through the 18th and 19th centuries. A monarchy does seem to have stabilizing influence.

The ordinary chap in the street in Britain sees it differently. To him, so far as one can tell. It is a comforting thing in time of trouble to watch the events of the royal season go round. There is the state coach for the opening of Parliament, the usual photograph in color of the Speech from the Throne, the Queen mounted at Trooping the Colour, the Queen in open carriage at Ascot. It goes on like that, all through the year. There is something she is supposed to do in every season and as regularly as the seasons, she does it. Repetitious - yes. But also reassuring. How can calamity be just around the corner with the Queen opening a horse show, or an art ex-

The overseas world gets a third perspective on the British monarchy. When the Queen visited the United States during America's bicentennial year Americans saw a dignified and friendly person, dressed rather well, arriving in a splendid yacht and doing ceremonials betthan anyone not trained for such things

ruptive revolution since their monarchy settled could do it. They cheered joyously and went home feeling somehow better about queens Prime Ministers can come and go. and Britain. For the moment at least they thought of Britain as the background of a pageant rather than as a place suffering from bad inflation and industrial stagnation.

Alongside the American welcome of 1976 to Queen Elizabeth should be set the welcome she had in 1972 from the communist government of Yugoslavia, and from the perceptibly less communist people of that same country. She was the most popular visitor they have had there since World War II - a pleasanter person to have around than some dour and censorious member of the Politburo from There is a fourth perspective which seems to

me as a political observer to be more important than the others. It is that having a constitutional monarch makes it so much easier for a country to get rid of unsuccessful heads of government. The Queen is head of state. As such she is above the hurly-burly of the political battle. Provided she behaves according to dard flapping gently in the breeze and feels a current standards of good manners and proper assured. A British friend of mine calls her "a conduct and is conscientious in the discharge of her responsibilities (all of which Queen Elizabeth does), she represents continuity. So orderly explanation. But added all together-h

some political row among the politician

The United States went through a parily larly painful and protracted business we switching from Richard Nixon to Gerald For in the White House. Many Americans still in upset about the matter of deposing a Predent. The British have done the same sout thing repeatedly, by just a simple vote in the House of Commons. They can have a m Prime Minister overnight if they grow & satisfied with the old one. It's a simple, eas, and almost painless process. The old Prime Minister walks out, usually with dignity. The worst that usually happens to him is to be see to the House of Lords. Under the British 572 tem Richard Nixon would today be an elder statesman in the Lords - not an exile in San

The average Britisher probably does at think of all these reasons when he walks is Buckingham Palace, notices the Queen's suunquantifiable asset." There is a tout of magic about the whole business which the long as she is there to pick up the pieces after comes out as a reason for saving the Queen

COMMENTARY

The man who must solve Britain's unemployment problem

Albert Booth is a man with 1,392,250 prob-since he became employment minister - which lems. For that is the present total of Britain's he reckons keep an estimated 500,000 from the jobless, and as employment secretary, Mr. dole queues — owe much to examples set by Booth is under pressure to reduce this figure to such countries as Canada, West Germany, and one more acceptable to the trades unions. (The Eire. seasonably adjusted figure is 1,269,200 or 5.5

percent of the work force.) Mr. Booth is not a man given to making sweeping predictions. But in a recent radio interview he refused to rule out the hypothetical figure of 2 million unemployed as "unrealis-

issues in British politics. When Mr. Booth opened the debate on Chancellor Denis Healey's budget in March, he pointed out that the great danger in a recession is that people could lose faith in democracy's ability to con-

"Something like this happened in 1911 and again in 1931," he says. "We don't know where the threshold of acceptance is now. Three years ago we used to think it lay at the 1 milllon mark. But it is not a stationary figure, and it probably lies now at around 1.500.000."

The latest figures show there is still a long way to go before reaching the target set between the government and the trade unions: a reduction in the jobless total to 700,000 by 1979. Mr. Booth was opposed to Britain's membership in the European Community.

Today he is the first to admit that he has learnt much from the ways other countries tackle their employment problems.

Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria Several job-creating schemes put into effect

centage of people unemployed is far higher than in Britain, unemployment was not such an important issue in last year's presidential elec-

"People in the United States seem to accept a far greater degree of mobility," says Mr. Booth, "and trade unions are more prepared to bargain job reductions for increases in income.

"Organized labor in America has yet to embrace a philosophy. They still go along with the system or believe that somehow the system can be made to work for them. In Britain, we feel that some alterations have to be made to the system to humanize it a little."

A convinced trade unionist and political leftwinger himself (he has been sacked three times because of his unionist activity), Mr. Booth's memories of the "system" date back to the hunger marches of the late '30s.

"It was 1938 when we were living in London, and so it would be one of the last hunger marches coming in from Wales. Although I was only young [Mr. Booth was then 10 years old), I can remember it quite clearly. There was a knock at our door one Saturday morning. I answered it and a very shabbily dressed man holding a chipped enamel mug in his hand asked 'is your mother in?' I called her and she the marchers from a window. I asked her later Oueen Mother. what the man had wanted.

"'He was collecting something for someo who died on the march,' she replied." At 13 Albert left school and four years later

left home to begin an apprenticeship as a design draftsman in a north-east shinyard town. There he joined the Labour Party and was sacked from his job for trying to "unionize" the firm he worked for. He was reinstated

when his workmates went out on strike on his

Involvement in local politics followed, and in 1964 he stood as a parliamentary candidate for Tynemouth, where he cut the conservative maiority of 14,000 in half.

The following year he was chosen as candidate for his present constituency of Barrow-in-Furness in Cumberland, which he has held without much difficulty for 12 years.

An unpretentious isolated northern shipyard town full of red-brick terrace houses built toward the end of the industrial revolution Barrow is a rather dour, closely knit community, but one where Mr. Booth feels completely at home and which he regards as an "ideal constituency" despite it being so far from West-

The town's economy is dominated by the shipyard, which employs some 16,000 people out of a population of 65,000. It was here that Britain's nuclear deterrent - the Polaris sub-Booth had been elected to Parliament, the first said Mr. Booth, smiling.

came down the stairs while I went to watch Polaris was christened by Queen Elizabeth, the

Albert Booth did not attend the ceremony. Or rather, he did - but at the head of a counter-demonstration protesting against nuclear

It was a courageous move that caused a storm of local protest. Yet when the local trades council, representing many of the people who had worked on Polaris, discussed his convictions they agreed that he was right.

But rarely is Mr. Booth such a political extrovert. He made his mark in a quieter, more unassuming way as chairman of the parliamentary select committee of statutory instruments - a "watchdog" committee to prevent ministers from exceeding their powers.

Becoming a minister himself gave Mr. Rooth the chance at last to do something about the "imbalances" he detects in Britan's capitalist

His introduction of the massive Employment Protection Act in 1975 ensures that no one can be dismissed because of trade union activities - as Mr. Booth was himself some 20 years ago. The same measure also establishes the rights of women to maternity leave, allows

time off for public duties, and grants workers the right to claim against unfair dismissal. The employment minister considers passage of this long-overdue reform as his greatest po-

litical achievement. His biggest regret? "I don't get the chance marines - were built, and shortly after Mr. to go out walking half as much as I'd like to,"

Joan Crawford: the mask and the face

The history of the movies spans so very, very brief a period. We realize this when, as last month, Charlie Chaplin celebrates another birthday. Or when, a fortnight ago, a Joan Crawford leaves the scene.

Joan Crawford did not, of course, belong to the first generation of American film-makers, like Chaplin. But she was not all that far behind, dating back to 1925 and "The-Last-Tycoon" days of Irving Thalberg.

Joan Crawford came up as a hoofer. She was a chorus girl on Broadway in a J.J. Shubert musical when she caught the eye of a Hollywood voracious for talent - for almost anybody with the presence to do almost anything before its suddenly multiplying cameras. She got her first Big Break, performing the Charleston on top of a table in a silent-screen musical with one of those pure '20s titles, "Our Dancing Daughters." Typecast as a bobbed and shimmying Jazz Age flapper, she soon became MGM's answer to Clara Bow, Paramount's "It

When the transition to "talkles" occurred, Joan Crawford assumed the newly invented status of movie star but still as a hoofer. As the '20s turned into the '30s, Fred Astaire danced with her in his film debut, "Dancing Lady." She finally shook the taps from her shoes in "Grand Hotel," the big hit of 1932, in which Thalberg rather daringly threw her in against such heavyweights as John and Lional Barrymore and Greta Garbo.

In over 80 films Joan Crawford played about every kind of part Hollywood could devise. She emoted, as only Joan Crawford could, in westerns, gangater melodramas, even a forgettable science-fiction saga, "Trag."

Melvin Maddocks

She starred opposite Clark Gable no less than eight

With her eyes (enormous even in repose) and her facial planes - all determined jaw and honed cheekbones - Joan Crawford was not just another pretty American face. She had a countenance composed of angles, where beauty always seemed to intersect on a collision course with desperation. The "Crawford look" - a caricaturist's delight — was exploited by Hollywood cameras until it practically defined her role.

Like that other actress-of-the-eyes, Bette Davis, she could come close to self-parody as a Sunset Boulevard version of the neurotic woman. But in perhaps her best picture, "Mildred Pierce" (1945), she portrayed as well as any actress ever has a sort of female Gatsby, driven to become her own American success story, to Make It regardless of the means. How those eyes blazed! How those cheekbones drew taut and white, like the knuckles in a clenched fist!

Was Joan Crawford, at last, playing part of herself? Like Mildred Pierce, she had her hard beginnings. Born Lucillo Le Sueur, she was raised on very little money, and mostly without a father. She worked as a waitress in Kansas City from the age of 12 - an "exhausting childhood," as she put it - until she found the way out by winning a dancing contest in the Jack O'Lantern Cafe

All her life Joan Crawford wore the look of a hungry fighter, as if she could never forget where she started and could never get far enough away from it.

Even being an actress was not sufficient. For seven years, in mid-career, the ex-hoofer took opera lessons. How she aspired to be more than, at any given mo-

Finally, after marriages to Douglas Fairbanks Jr. and Franchot Tone, she married the chairman of Pepsi Cola and ended her career playing vice-president and member of the board exactly as Joan Crawford would have played the part on the screen.

"Discipline" was her word for a drive that could approach compulsion. In the course of her life she found the time and the space to adopt four children. But there is finally in those eyes, in that face a terrible loneliness.

One critic wrote of what came to be considered a standard Joan Crawford role: "Joan Crawford seems to enjoy her suffering as usual." Yet, now that we look back upon her, that discipline, that toughness appears more vulnerable than it did even just a week ago when It was a presence, in all its spellbinding efficiency. .-

When she was 16. Joan Crawford wrote a poem, beginning: "Where are you?" The words, taken as a cry for help, seem to voice the look that haunted her face, that made her so avid - for what? Once we saw that look as a demand, rather terrifying as it turned on us in the shadows of a movie house. Now we are free to see it as a question - and one far less terrifying to us than to her.

India: which comes first — law or morality?

The plight of Sri Lanka's tea pickers

The transition to democratic government in India has been remarkably smooth. Prime Minister Morarji Desai has pledged to uphold the rule of law at any cost. While there is no reason to question his sincerity, there have been some awkward situations.

Two important actions of the Desai administration and the ruling Janata (People's) Party have been described by supporters of Indira Gandhi's opposition Congress Party as "reflecting the basic antipathy to democratic norms of our new rulers." These acts were the dissolution of nine state legislatures to prepare or state elections, and the welcome the Jamis Party is giving to defectors from the op-

During the election campaign the Janata Party promised "never to follow Mrs. Gandhi's ing record of high-handedness toward state gvernments and of inducing defections from other parties to her own party." According to Yeshwantrao Chavan, former foreign minister

sale Tamils a voice in electing three mem

rather than the substance of genuine help.

on buman rights,

Bombay and the new leader of the opposition in the 542member parliament, "Prime Minister Desai has made a mockery of both law and morality within weeks of coming to power." Morarji Desai has been under opposition fire for "betraying democracy" - ironically from a party that imposed totalitarian rule for nearly two years and changed the constitution to suit its

The nine states whose legislatures have been dissolved were ruled by the Congress Party. Many eminent jurists like Mohemadali Chagla. a former ambassador to the United States, and Nani Palkhivala have argued that the Congress Party governments in these states lost their moral right to exist after the party's crushing defeat in the recent parliamentary elections.

Some other experts have opined that even if the federal government's action in dissolving the legislatures is legally wrong, moral considerations should prevail in an issue like this. As one commentator writes: "When law and morality are in apparent conflict, morality should

But even those with little sympathy for the Congress Party wonder whether Prime Minister Desal and his party could not have avoided this step. Nevertheless they too feel that law and morality sometimes conflict and that when they do morality should get prece-

Perhaps the most convincing argument in favor of the Prime Minster's action is one advanced by Palkhivala. The only issue before the people of India in the recent election, he says, was freedom versus tyranny, liberty versus authoritarianism. Its defeat cost the Congress Party its right to govern any part of in-

As for the welcome given to defectors, critits election manifesto denouncing political de-

After some initial embarrassment, Januta supporters, including Jayaprakash Narayan the pacifist statesman who masterminded the unity of non-Communist parties and the formation of Janata - are pointing out that what is

of political forces after the trauma of dictator-

"If followers of Mrs. Gandhi are genuinely repentant and wish to serve the cause of democracy by joining Janata, it is not defection," says Chagla. According to Narayan, "politicians cannot be denied the right to take moral decisions. What now appears to be a wave of defections is only a welcome process of repentance in the Congress Party for its totalitarian

All Indians seem to be agreed on one point The raging debate on law versus morality and on the morality of defections shows that Indian democracy is vibrant. As Justice Chagla told ics ask why the Janaka Party does not stick to me: "There can be no greater evidence of our return to an open society than the fact that the Janata Party's decisions are now being criticized by Mrs. Gandhi's followers not only vehemently but without the least fear."

> Mr. Rajon is a former editorial writer for The Times of India.

Readers write

On the energy problem

ders," agrees with President Carter's "putting efforts to contain the atom bomb ahead of questionable energy sources."

First, this implies that the breeder reactor is the sole producer of plutonium. Actually, this element is produced in every light water nuclear reactor and particularly in research-type reactors operated by universities and government agencies in at least 46 countries. This is how India made its bomb.

Second, you infer the breeder to be a questionable energy source. How questionable is a reactor that produces more fuel than it consumes and that is being operated successfully to generate electric energy in Britain, France, West Germany, and the Soviet Union?

Now that plutonium has been discovered we must not try to ignore it, but to develop means for its control. Your reference to putting breeder development on the "back burner" has the most dangerous and misleading connotations.

It has taken 20 years to bring us to our present stage of breeder development. To defer the ongoing program will set us back many years. When the fallacy of present assumptions is finally realized, we will have lost the working teams it has taken us five years to build and will be many more years behind the other na-

Nice-sounding phrases and idealistic statements can mislead the public into false security. There is an energy crisis that will affect future generations. Now is the time to solve it.

Wellesley Hills, Mass.

J. R. Chapman

Solar energy use, as you know, is not new. Your readers might be interested in the following description of a solar motor built by an ingenious farmer of the Cahueriga Valley north of Pasadena, It is contained in a letter written by my grandmother, Margarethe Raster, to her family in Chicago in 1901. The original is in German; the following is a free translation.

Pasadena, 22nd Feb., 1901 We also saw another interesting sight, a new invention, a solar motor. It is built like a huge bowl of glass panes. A water pipe runs through the bowl's center, the bowl catches the heat from the sun and heats the water in the pipe, turning it to steam. The steam is used to run all the machinery on the farm. Of course that can be used only in a place like this where the sun shines all the day long. . . .

Lenore R. Aagaard

Inflitrating Rhodesian guerrillas Re your article by Ralph Moss, "Interview with a Rhodesian guerrilla," congratulations on the first sensible report on this subject to appear in the United States media for many a are condensed before publication, but the moon. Mr. Moss's recognition of the agitation ful comments are welcome and unrest there as not an authentic protest.

Letters should be addressed to the following movement by the indigenous black population than Science Monitor international but rather a deliberation of the second movement of the indigenous black population than Science Monitor international but rather a deliberation of the second movement of the indigenous black population than Science Monitor international but rather a deliberation of the agitation full comments are welcome.

communism via terrorism and from guerrilla activity is very refreshing. Our friends from Rhodesia write us in con-

firmation of the sexual exploitation of young tribal girls as reported by Mr. Moss a means of buying the loyalty of those forced to parlicipate in these terrorist activities against their pate in these terrorist activities against their own people and country for the sake of Marks exploiters. It is hoped that U.S. policymakers, too, may recognize the true colors of the African true can agitators and at least stop supporting

Lomas de Chapultepec, Mexico

We invite readers! letters for this column. course we connot answer every one, and some

but rather a deliberate thingration by world One Norway Street, Boston, MA 00115

ternative form of security. In some areas land Colombo, Sri Lanka St Lanka nationalized the tea estates in where Tamils were living was given to Sinha-But little has been done to alleviate the lese peasants. Homeless Tamils had to resort Might of the thousands of Tamil Indians there, to begging. It is also claimed that Tamils still

do not receive the same health, food, and other

cording to concerned church groups and sodal workers. These humanitarians are hoping facilities as the Sinhalese. athr public opinion on the island and particu-During my visits to two estates in one of the by overseas, and so arouse a government worst areas, I found ample evidence of appalling suffering. In some cases families of up to to be sensitive to international opinion sight people were living in one room of some 120 square feet, with only a small verandah outside. There was no lighting or ventilation, the government can claim that it has proved its concern by establishing estate coopand sanitation was minimal in these "line" stalives, setting up a land reform policy, exbuts built by British planters to house Tamils lending the national health scheme to the eswho migrated from South India during the past

lates, and altering electoral boundaries to give in the estates I saw the effects of malautribers to the State Assembly. But the church tion, including blindness. There was no evi-dence of adequate health care by the governgroups and social workers claim that so far these and other measures are the shadow ment or of more than a subsistence food sup-

ply in the estates I visited.

Churchmen and social workers who had spent two weeks at a study carrie on one estate. they say that in some cooperatives workers were deprived of union rights without an al-

reported that workers had serious grievances about housing, health care, education, political representation, and land ownership. In a keynote address, characterized by its studied language, the Bishop of Kerunagala, the Rt. Rev. L. R. Wickremasinghe, said that two Jorces were at work; "There are those who are seeking to use the power of the government to benefit these estate Tamils and ... others who

Any campaign to help the estate Tamila faces basic difficulties: the majority Sinhalese population regard the estate Tamila as an alien ninority; they also believe that any help could go first to their own pensants who are is the main badly off though, according to the letest report from the Department of Statistics and Census, the average income per capita in a rural Schalese household is nearly twice that

are seeking to increase the injustices they now

There is also the barsh fact that any after ic help the estate Tamils amounts to political

suicide. Even the Socialist United Front in its manifesto for the expected election has not made a strong case for removing injustices

sofiered by this minority.

Against this background Father Paul Caspersz, a leading member of the Co-Ordinating Secretariat for Plantation Areas, designed to help the estate Tamils said. "The interest of church people is important, though one must point out the comparative allence in the past. Perhaps the church is trying to make up for lost time."

The church workers and others are honing that informed public opinion shroad will give them moral support for their campalgn. They point out that the exploited minority in Sri anica should concern all those who support

Sri Lanka may be a tourists' paradise, but after my visit to the estates. A cup of les will not taste multe the same again.

Mr. McCreary is an editorial writer for the Belfast Telegraph

